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CEMA AGRICULTURE COMMISSION MEETS IN BELGRADE

LD021201 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Dec 80 p 3

["Information" Report: "CEMA: Integration Steps"]

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Agriculture has taken place in Belgrade. Taking part in it were delegations from the CEMA countries--Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Cuba, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR--and also a Yugoslav delegation.

How effective is the coordination of mutual efforts and collaboration in various spheres of agricultural production and what are the paths of their further intensification? The answers to these questions were the focus of attention of those taking part in the session. Here it was noted that in recent years the commission has focused its activity on the elaboration of measures envisaged by the long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry and questions stemming from the comprehensive program. This activity has been successful. By the end of 1980 all the measures of the long-term targeted coooperation programs had basically been fulfilled.

The interaction between production and economic and scientific and technical cooperation is being intensified in the commission's work. There has been an increase in the number of specific proposals reaching it regarding the introduction into production of the results of completed research carried out by the fraternal countries. The expansion of multilateral cooperation is manifested particularly in the increase in the number of corresponding agreements. While in 1976-1978 two such agreements were coordinated in the commission and signed by the interested CEMA countries, in 1979 the figure was four and in the outgoing year it has been five. These agreements mainly concern the coproduction and specialization.

Those taking part in the session drew attention to the need for the even more clear-cut definition of the priority tasks for the commission's activity in implementing the comprehensive program and realizing the long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry, the focusing of efforts in the sphere of material production and above all on the solution of specific questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

During the session the interested CEMA countries signed an agreement on multilateral cooperation in corn selection taking into account the creation of early-ripening and super-early-ripening hybrids, seed growing and corn production for grain and silage, and a protocol on the accession of the Republic of Cuba to the agreement on the creation of an international monitoring and experimental station for comparative tests on poultry.

In addition the delegations examined the results of cooperation [kooperirovaniye] over the past 5-year period and the tasks for the forthcoming 5-year plan period regarding problems of the development and introduction of mathematical methods and computer technology in agriculture and the elaboration of the theoretical bases of selection, seek growing and new methods of creating highly productive and high-quality strains and hybrids of agricultural crops, and discussed a number of other questions.

The plan for the commission's work for 1981-1982 was approved.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ENERGY, WESTERN EMBARGO

AU302115 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Dec 80 p 6

[Interview given by V.K. Moskalenko, USSR Gosplan deputy department head, to RUDE PRAVO Editor Vitezslav Havlicek, in the CSSR "recently": "The Soviet Union at the Watershed of 5-Year Plans: Prerequisites For Successes"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Is the Soviet economy affected by the energy crisis in any way?

[Answer] It is known that our country is the only industrial state in the world that developed its economy on the basis of its own fuel-energy resources. This is a great advantage of our economy and important prerequisite for its stable growth, independent of the political situation in the world and of the situation on the world market. Moreover, today we can say with certainty that this is a great advantage of all countries of the socialist community, which makes it possible to prevent the heavy blows which the energy crisis deals to the capitalist economy.

It is known that the CEMA countries are getting the main part of their energy resources from the Soviet Union. Let us recall that from 1976-80 the CEMA countries imported from the USSR more than 370 million tons of crude oil, 88 billion cubic meters of natural gas, and 64 billion kilowatt hours of electric power. That is 1.5 times more than in the 1971-75 period.

Our consumption of these resources has been steadily increasing. However, the cost of their extraction and transportation has also been rising. Therefore, when drawing up the new 5-year plan, we pay great attention to a more rational and economic utilization of our reserves, and to creating new sources of energy and materials. That directly derives from the course determined by the party and oriented toward rising effectiveness and improving the qualitative indexes of the national economy.

[Question] From time to time, voices can be heard saying that this year the Soviet economy was seriously affected by the known deterioration of the international situation, and the restriction of trade relations with the United States and some other capitalist countries. What is your opinion?

[Answer] There really was an attempt on the part of the U.S. ruling circles and other imperialist states to deal us a serious blow. It was a well-thought-out in many respects well organized attempt. But its results must not be overestimated. We are not so naive as not to have "emergency exits" in trade relations with the West. In some cases we had immediately organized from our own potential the production of what was not delivered in accordance with earlier concluded agreements. We also correspondingly amended the plans of some ministries and enterprises. In other cases we brought the necessary products from countries that did not succumb to U.S. pressure. As regards economic losses, they were above all felt by the United States itself and by the American farmer in particular. As is known, American press reports estimate these losses at several billion dollars.

'STUDIO NINE' DISCUSSES ASIAN POLITICAL SITUATION

LD021818 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1540 GMT 27 Dec 80

['Studio Nine' program, with political observer Valentin Zorin; Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Orientology Institute, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Text] [Zorin] Good afternoon, comrades. We are meeting again at Studio Nine of the Ostankino Television Center to talk about important and urgent problems of world politics.

As you know the situation on the world political arena is now rather complicated. The united efforts of the imperialist circles have led to the aggravation of several dangerous conflicts in world politics and a certain freeze and slowing down of the process of detente of international tension. In our previous talk here in Studio Nine we touched on problems connected to the situation in Europe, Washington's policy in connection with the coming change in the U.S. administration and the problems of Soviet-U.S. relations. Today, in reply to many requests in your letters sent to Studio Nine, we have decided to concentrate our attention on problems of the political situation in Asia. Many of you have asked us about this. In particular we have been asked for this by Comrade Kileynikova from Leningrad, Fish from Kholmogorskiy Rayon in Arkhangelskaya Oblast, Petr Ivanovich Bondarenko form Volokonos settlement in Belgorodskaya Oblast, Comrade Mikurov from Leningrad, Mylnikov from Nizhneangarsk, Kopyan from Baku, Slobodin from Kyubyshev and many other of our viewers. You must understand that we cannot cover all aspects of the difficult problems in Asia politics in one broadcast. However, we will mention some of the important aspects today.

As everywhere in the world, complicated and difficult processes are under way in Asia. There are events which have a negative effect on the situation, the position and stability in the world. There are events which on the contrary have important positive meaning. There is no doubt that one of the most important of this positive type of events was the recent visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the great power of Asia--India. During the weeks that have passed since this visit it becomes even more clear that it is a question of an event which not only has had, but will continue to have the most serious influence on the course of the political process in the world.

Brezhnev Visit to India

[Primakov] I think that one can speak of the international importance of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to India on two levels. I mean primarily the global importance of the visit which spreads over the entire world, and second the regional importance of this visit which also has an enormous importance from the international viewpoint and spreads to the events occurring in this region.

[Zorin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, to make our analysis more precise, let us begin with what you mean by speaking of global importance.

[Primakov] I mean Asia's role in a global situation, in the policy of the great powers, and primarily I mean the policy of the United States, or even more precisely, the new nuances in this policy which have appeared in recent times and which attract the most intent attention. I think that by summarizing this policy, or this line of the United States in Asia, it can be said that one of its main characteristics is an increase of the militarist accent, a military accent on its policy.

How does this show? One can look back and say that in August of 1977, the U.S. President adopted directive No 18 according to which the U.S. undertook the obligation of greater involvement in international conflicts taking place in Asia and announced the need for the creation of a mechanism for such an involvement--the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. Now the work on the creation of this force is being carried out by intensive methods. I would like to draw the attention of our viewers in this connection to some secondary questions. One of these secondary questions is this: To adapt the real situation in this region for the U.S. military doctrine which is now based on the RDF and on forces which are equipped with modern conventional arms which can rapidly interfere in events so as to turn them in the interests of the U.S. in this region, they are trying to establish a new network of military bases. I mean the bases in Oman, bases in Kenya, bases in Somalia, and bases in Egypt.

[Bovin] But these are not the same bases which existed under their classical description.

[Primakov] You are right. And I would like to draw particular attention to this fact. We remember that after World War II the United States tried to encircle the USSR with a system of bases. It was Dulles' policy at the time. At the time these bases were established by raising the U.S. flag. These bases had an obviously imperialist character and emphasized the U.S. presence at these bases. In a way they took on a certain extraterritorial character and the United States exercises its sovereignty on these territories given over to bases.

Now it is different. They overfly them, squadrons arrive there as though paying a visit to the corresponding country, then stores are established. Equipment is left at these stores without an actual presence of the U.S. forces and without raising the flag. However, they are the most real bases. The United States in this way adapts the situation for the RDF. But on the other hand, by establishing such bases in this form, they want to reduce public pressure. They have succeeded to a certain extent.

In any case there has been no explosion of resentment so far at these new elements in U.S. policy--rather not new, but a return to old elements in a new form in the establishment of bases. Another feature is the constant deployment of naval forces in this region. In this case the United States is trying to maintain its naval fleet on a permanent basis fully equipped for rapid intervention in the political events in the countries of this region. In this connection I would like to mention the following. The United States talks much--I mean the U.S. leadership--about the need to have a strong military fist here to insure an uninterrupted supply of oil to the West. It is true that every 4 minutes a tanker passes through the Strait of Hormuz. A total of 800 million tons of oil is delivered through the Strait of Hormuz to Western countries, to West Europe, Japan and the United States. It is true that the United States can show a certain anxiety about an interrupted flow of oil. But no one wants to violate and interfere with oil deliveries. The Iraqi-Iranian war is in progress now, for example. You may think there is every reason for anxiety that it might interfere with oil deliveries. Not at all. It is not happening. There is no real threat. The United States is thinking of something else. It is not really anxious about oil transportation. If it was anxious, it would have given a positive reply to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposal, made during his visit to India. Its main element consists of demilitarization of this region, the exclusion of nuclear weapons and the creation of all conditions which would insure that all these interests--if they can be considered lawful interests--are preserved.

[Zorin] So far Washington has not found time for a distinct reply to this proposal.

[Primakov] It cannot give it because it wants to have a force there and have the possibility to subdue changes in some of the region's countries which are not advantageous for it. Of course, this worries India and other countries.

[Bovin] However, this destabilizing factor operates from outside the continent. In Asia there is a no less serious factor which also leads to an increase in the growth of political instability on the continent. This is the policy being followed by Beijing. Comrades, look at the map of China and let us follow its perimeter. The north--the Soviet Union. There is an open and sharp enmity and the Chinese practically refuse all our proposals which could lead to an increase in the political stability on the continent. Let us continue. Japan--on one hand the Chinese try to utilize the industrial potential of Japan, on the other hand they want to drag it into the channel of its own policy. They try to put a spoke in the wheel of the development of Soviet-Japanese relations in every way. They push Japan toward militarism. Let us take Indochina. China's aspiration is quite clear--to consolidate itself as a dominating power. You must remember the fate of Kampuchea and the Vietnam adventure. Provocations on the border with Laos and Vietnam continue. Then comes Burma. For several decades China has supported the insurgents in the north of the country. Then comes India. The occupation of part of India's territory continues. Pakistan has established a kind of informal military-political union with China which is obviously anti-Indian. It is supporting the Afghan counterrevolution and the insurgents. The circle closes and we return to the border with us.

This in fact is the role played by China in Asia, a role of opponent of all attempts--ours and from other states--to somehow stabilize the situation there and to develop the processes of detente in Asia.

Japan, China, U.S. Alliance

[Primakov] You have drawn this circle. I would like to add a triangle to that. I mean the contour of the Japan-China-U.S. alliance being formed. This is very serious. You see, after World War II--it happened not through our fault, we still stand for the dissolution of all blocs and are ready to implement this as was frequently said by our leadership--but it happened that the mechanism of the military confrontation of the two systems were the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Proceeding from this, the Soviet Union made many efforts to lower the level of this confrontation, to reduce the armed forces of both blocs or unions, and so forth. What is new in the policy of the United States--I think the most serious attention must be given to this--is that the approach of the United States is being structurally changed. Recently it is trying more and more to create new coalitions against the Soviet Union. And these new coalitions are being created on the lines of the United States, China and Japan. They are trying to draw China into this triangle and use it against the Soviet Union.

[Bovin] It is a complicated question as to who is trying to draw whom in. I think in general that everything is not so simple. Of course, a complicated political maneuvering is in progress. But if one speaks about a union, I think that its contours are rather vague, at least at present. I would say that there are many unknown quantities here and nobody knows how they will change in the eighties. Let us take China. I am not sure that it is possible to project China's present foreign policy course throughout the eighties. China today resembles a disturbed ant hill; everything is on the move, everything is changing. If we speak of the essence of these changes, it is mainly a repudiation of the main basic directions of the Great Helmsman across the entire spectrum of internal political problems. In fact, the dogma of Mao's infallibility has been rejected. If in the past Mao Zedong was criticized in an allegorical way, recently the press began an open criticism of him.

As you all understand, comrades, this process I am speaking about, is taking place amidst a sharp struggle. A considerable stratum of leading workers in China, who still hold certain positions, came to the fore during the era of the Cultural Revolution and these people, who owe their position to Mao Zedong, naturally resist change. The political meaning of the trial of the gang of four and the group of Lin Biao consists, as far as I can understand, of an aim to discredit and throw out of the saddle the active participants of Mao's group and the adherents of his policy.

Some naive efforts are made to separate this gang of four, who are being tried, from Mao Zedong and to say that there is a difference of principle between good people who make mistakes and bad people who do bad things, as the Chinese newspapers write. The naivety and convolution of this argument are obvious. Mao Zedong is naturally also being tried. However, it is reasonable to think that this trial will be followed--that is after the sentencing of the first 10--by a series of trials on a lower level. It is possible, and Western observers write a lot about it, that there will be a mass purge of the party. At the same time another line of struggle is being added to the present tension and this one is within the reformers camp. To what extent? In what spheres to reestablish private enterprise? How far to go for contacts to use foreign capital? Which should have priority: light or heavy industry? These are the questions around which the struggle is taking place. In this case the most radical proposals prevail, such as those made by Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and the present prime minister.

[Zorin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, excuse me for interrupting you but I would like to ask a question. You have mentioned the changes in China.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Zorin] The changes seem really important. How would you evaluate them?

[Bovin] You see, Valentin Sergeyevich, these changes are not completed yet and so it is difficult to give a final evaluation to them. I would wait a little. However, everything is relative and the repudiation of Maoist dogmas itself is not a bad thing. The Chinese people have begun to come to themselves a little. Some hope has appeared even though it is a weak one yet. However, I think the fact is that it is still not clear how events will proceed in future. This is the trouble. There seem to be obvious contradictions between, on the one hand, a return to commonsense in internal policy--even if inconsistent, with zigzags and vacillations, and on the other hand, the preservation and, I would even say a hardening, of the external, the Maoist course, whose foundation is anti-Sovietism, hegemonism and great-power chauvinism. And so the question arises: How can these contradictions be solved? It is quite possible that this growth of great-power ambition will continue to increase the militarization of Chinese society and that finally we will come face to face with some formation of a totalitarian type but on a modern material-technical basis. This will create many new problems for us, for the United States and for Japan. However, we must not exclude another variation in the development of events, I think. If these elements of commonsense in the internal policy will increase and grow, this could lead to a certain positive evolution in China's external policy course. I understand that at the moment it is a rather abstract prospect. At least it looks abstract. However it exists.

Well, let us return to this triangle. I think that these uncertainties hidden in the future development in China make our opinions of today rather problematic concerning the possible strategic unions. Much can change in the eighties.

[Zorin] In connection with what Yevgeniy Maksimovich and you, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, have said, I would like to give an opinion of my own. There is no doubt that in recent years Washington has taken rather far-reaching steps toward Beijing. And now we have a situation which gives you, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, reason to speak of some triangle contours. It is obviously so. However, in connection with what Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich has said about processes inside China, I would like to say that Washington also realizes this when it thinks of further steps.

[Primakov] Who will play the better winning game: China against Japan, China against the United States or the United States against China?

[Zorin] Even more than that. Although it is still hidden and not for wide knowledge--it is rare that wide discussions are held or that big newspapers carry reports of such discussions--but press organs intended for narrow circles in Washington express rather serious apprehension about the consequences of a too hasty course for a rapprochement between the United States and China. I have been there recently and heard it with my own ears. This is the logic of these considerations: The first point is, well, at present China is interested in all political and economic help from the United States but when it acquires new strength with this economic and military help will it not become a serious threat to the U.S. positions in the region and in the entire world? Is the United States itself creating problems for itself in the second half of the eighties and the nineties? The second question, the second doubt which is now actively expressed in Washington, at least in certain Washington circles, is how lasting this union can be. A certain strategic concept is envisaged and strategic means a more or less lasting one. And are there reasons to consider that it will be lasting? It is curious that an echo of these moods has recently been published on the pages of the New York TIMES--the most influential of U.S. newspapers.

I will quote what it recently wrote: An impetuous improvement of relations between the United States and China in the last 2 years raises alarm among some of Washington's influential figures. They put in doubt the durability of U.S. relations with China supposing that the main, motive, political and economic forces in China exclude the possibility of a durable friendship with the U.S.

[Bovin] Well, it is rather sensible.

[Zorin] Rather sensible and realistic. I must say that it is not the only statement of the kind, it is a reflection of certain attitudes of mind. The reflection of these attitudes were rather obvious during the past election campaign when the candidates of the Republican Party spoke about some correction of Washington's course in relations to China. For example, they said that their back should not be turned on Taiwan, and so forth. Of course, it is not so simple.

[Bovin] Later they turned back, as far as I know.

[Zorin] Of course, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich.

[Primakov] That is just it. They frequently turn back.

[Zorin] So you see how it is. On one side there is some retreat from the position, on the other side there are some quite influential groups who continue to speak from these positions even with some corrections. I think that there are two sides. One side consists of the usual conservative reactions from the circles who became accustomed in past years to seeing in Taiwan a bastion of their policy of anticommunism. This can be seen in the leadership of the present top of the Republican Party. However, I would not limit it to that alone. There must obviously be reflections of the same feelings we have spoken about.

[Primakov] I agree, comrades, that there is an element of uncertainty without doubt. You have shown it very well. I could add other arguments to this such as economic arguments. It is easy to create this union from the economic viewpoint. Recently there was a meeting in Japan on ministerial level with Chinese representatives. It became clear as a result of this meeting that China will reduce sharply the promised deliveries of oil to Japan. By the way, it is kerosene and is not easy to adapt for Japan's needs. There was talk in general about disappointment on the Japanese side about wide economic cooperation.

[Bovin] Well yes, the Chinese are curtailing capital construction at present.

[Primakov] Yes. After all they have nothing to pay with. Compensatory deals involving raw materials are also rather hopeless because there are no such raw materials which could be easily delivered to Japan and the United States where they are badly needed. On the other hand their gold reserves total only about 1.5 to 4 billion according to latest reports. All this is true. But I think that in no case must one leave out of the reckoning the possibility of such a coalition triangle directed against the Soviet Union. The confirmation of this, once more a confirmation of this idea, is based on the following data I will quote. Look, this is very important. China's turn from its previous position is very clear, 180 degrees. It is also the recognition of the security treaty between Japan and the United States, and the support for this treaty, which in fact is directed against the Soviet Union. Further, China announced for all to hear that it stands for the preservation of the U.S. military presence in Asia. This is very important. This shows that some ties are being formed which can grow increasingly stronger and be used against us.

[Bovin] No doubt. Obviously one must always consider the worst variation in politics and see the degree of its probability. At the same time one must not forget the possibility of a change in the situation. This is what we are talking about.

[Primakov] Of course.

[Zorin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, I would like to return to the question which you mentioned at the beginning when we spoke about the importance of Leonid Ilich's visit to India. You mentioned the global character of this visit's influence on the processes taking place in the entire world politics. At the same time you spoke about the influence in the region, in the Asian region. Let us look at the situation in this region.

Events in Afghanistan

[Primakov] The events in this region are rather alarming these days. The main element in these events are, of course, the attacks on independent and free Afghanistan. I would like to dwell for a while on events in Afghanistan. Recently, if we try to summarize and state the main events, we must admit that a very severe process is taking place. It is quite difficult, but it is a process of stabilizing the situation. This is the main thing and the main direction of the development of internal events in Afghanistan. Why is it severe and why it is not advancing as fast as one would like? Because there is interference from outside. Because infiltration by counterrevolutionary elements continues. Because very severe mistakes and crimes were committed during Amin's period. It is a heavy inheritance.

What are the main elements of stabilization? I can cite them. Primarily the party is being strengthened. There is a very heavy inheritance of Amin's period here. Internal party actions were encouraged then. Amin arrested 15,000 people and all party members who did not support his line were persecuted, and so forth. Now this distinction between party groups is being effaced and is disappearing. The party stands as a monolith now. Amim carried out seven purges in the army, in the officer corps, and in fact destroyed the army. Now the army is being strengthened and now it is really protecting the revolution. Refugees are returning which is a very big indication. There was a report recently that 2,000 refugees returned from Iranian territory. This is the first group to come from Iran. Articles frequently appear in the U.S. press saying: Yes, the refugees are not so anti-Afghan as we would like.

[Bovin] Even the Pakistan press reported this.

[Primakov] Contacts between the central leadership and the tribes are increasing on a healthy and constructive basis. Many measures adopted in Amin's time which destabilized the situation are being rejected. For example, those concerning the agrarian reform. It is all very well when land is given to those peasants who tilled it. At the same time, when land is simply given, and when peasants previously received seeds, plus water, plus draught cattle, plus various machinery from the landlord...

[Bovin--interrupting] That was a large percentage.

[Primakov] ...They gave a considerable share of the harvest for that. And now they are told--or were told rather, it is all being corrected now--do not give the harvest to the landlord because it is yours. But they were given nothing to grow this harvest. This is why a section of the peasantry resisted. The peasantry were ignorant and resistance to these socioeconomic measures destabilized the situation. Now this is approached from sensible positions. Recently seed grain was distributed to the peasants. Of course, these robber bands interfere with stabilization. The large bands were practically destroyed. However, the robber bands are changing their tactics. They infiltrate the local population and carry out individual terror. It seems they will continue these activities and demand the most intense struggle. But the struggle against them continues. There is the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth, the Afghan Komsomol. They now send thousands of people to the provinces to struggle against banditry and perform serious agitation work. In any case the stabilization process continues. If we analyze the most recent Western press reports on this subject, we can see that they all admit that things did not work out as they would have liked. There was so much shouting in December 1979 that there would be a national resistance to the authority there, and so on and so forth. Nothing like this has happened, there is none of it. Certainly not on the scale which was forecast. It must be said that everything would move much faster if Pakistan and Iran welcomed the proposals made by the Afghan leadership. I mean the proposal of 14 May of this year about negotiations. However, Pakistan refuses and in this connection I would like to mention one of my ideas.

Why is Ziaul Haq resisting this? I think that he is using the situation to the utmost so as to arm himself to the teeth. He receives many weapons from China, from the United States, and so forth. Why does he want to arm himself? I think that there is a very direct line here between his intentions and the attempt to activate revanchist feelings in Pakistan against India. India feels this. I was in Delhi during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit and I felt, from conversation with Indians,how much these questions of India's security worry the Indian public, and how much the Indian public welcomed this visit from the point of view that it was strengthening India's security.

Iranian-Iraqi War

[Bovin] Unfortunately a new conflict appeared in Asia and it is continuing. As you all know, comrades, it is the Iranian-Iraqi war. This has been going on for more than 3 months and it contradicts the national interests of Iraq and Iran. People perish, cities are destroyed and oil pipelines are burning. The war has brought a new tension to relations between Arab states some, such as Libya and Syria, supports Iran and the others, such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia, support Iraq. At the same time the internal political situation in Iran became aggravated. Disturbances increased on the national borders, particularly in Kordestan. Demonstrations and protests against the dominance of the priesthood were held in several cities. What is particularly characteristic is the sharply inimical relations between the republic's president, Bani-Sadr and the prime minister, Raja'i. Here, for example, is what the Iranian Republic's President Bani-Sadr recently wrote to his spiritual leader Imam Khomeyni. This is what he wrote, and I quote: The government is not competent and is not popular. It represents a more serious danger to the country than the war with Iraq. Bani-Sadr continued: I have come to the conclusion that these people do not have any religious principles and that they are only striving for power.

He continued: Only God knows that no president was harmed as much as I have been, but I suffer it all because I believe in my principles. Now it is a question of life or death for the country. Here is another emotional passage: I have already said that if I die, I do not want anything, either from the people or from the government, I only want that my wife and my child should not be harassed because of their relation to me after I am gone.

Here you have this curious human document. Another fact is that by today, 67 parliamentary deputies from the Islamic Republican Party, representatives of the orthodox priesthood, have demanded that Bani-Sadr be put on trial.

[Zorin] Excuse me, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, it is understandable that the revolutionary process in Iran is a complicated affair, if only because even the most different of groups united in the anti-shah struggle. After the shah was gone their aims diverged. Every revolution knows its ebbs and tides, as is proved by what you have said. I would like to ask you--how do you evaluate the present stage of the Iranian revolution?

[Bovin] To tell you the truth, Valentin Sergeyevich, I do not have the heart to speak about the development of the revolutionary process in Iran. Iran is now living through a period of what I would call a slump and a retreat from the revolution.

Recently Imam Khomeyni addressed a group of students. The universities are closed there now and a cultural revolution is in progress. That is, they expel all teachers who, as they say, are not quite in the spirit of Islam. Ayatollah Khomeyni gathered the students and I will just read an excerpt from his speech. This is what Khomeyni said: It is the universities which submitted Iran to the authority of the superpowers. Do you want to reopen the universities now so that they can again become a bastion of communists who would not let the faithful work and learn? This is Ayatollah Khomeyni's reasoning. I consider it difficult to call it a development of the revolutionary process. Maybe the ban on chess can be seen in this light, but I think not.

[Primakov] There is an objective side to this. One cannot talk only of the subjective features connected to any words said by the leader.

[Bovin] This was not a subjective feature.

[Primakov] Yes, when the universities were closed, it happened in a definite situation when the Western agencies operated in these universities. I am not speaking against it, but I would just like to introduce a definite correction, because an objective situation exists. This objective situation has not lost its very strong anti-imperialist charge. I think this must be mentioned.

[Bovin] Excuse me, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, you are a specialist and you should know. But one must not nurture any soothing illusions either. Of course, it is naturally an anti-American course when you call it anti-imperialist. You know very well that the thunder and lightning raging against the United States are immediately accompanied by thunder and lightning raging against the Soviet Union. There is no doubt that if we speak of the mood of the Iranian masses there is a strong anti-imperialist charge. It is a strong charge to continue the progressive changes. The fact is that the wish of the masses is one thing and the development of this process is another.

However, let us return to where we began--the war between Iran and Iraq. Yevgeniy Maksimovich said that it was advantageous for the United States primarily. This is so. But it is also very advantageous for Israel. Primarily because what Israel calls the eastern front--that is Iran and Iraq--is being weakened now because they are busy fighting each other and have no time for Israel. Second, the unity of the Arab countries in general is being weakened. There is, for example, the conflict between Syria and Jordan.

Thirdly, the PLO is in a difficult situation as it is connected to all these states and finds it difficult to make a choice. So if we speak about the Iranian-Iraqi war which continues and, as I said before, is senseless for both sides, only some other completely uninvolved parties profit from it.

[Zorin] I would like to answer a large number of letters we recently received in which the writers ask us to dwell on the present stage of the Middle East crisis, since we are discussing the problems of this region. It is also one of the conflicts which has a great influence on the course of the political process in the region and on a world-wide scale. Would you do this, Yevgeniy Maksimovich.

Middle East Conflict

[Primakov] What can be said about the present stage of the Middle East conflict? Or about the present stage of deal which continues and which was begun at Camp David? I think that now it is quite obvious that we were quite right in all our evaluations, if we look in retrospect at all these events which separate us from the moment of the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The main point is that this deal draws the issue away from a political settlement. It does not contribute to a general political settlement on a just basis. Look, it was after this deal that Israel declared Jerusalem its eternal capital and included the East which it occupied in 1967. And Egypt swallowed this, practically swallowed it. Now Israel is debating the question concerning the discussion of a new position in the Knesset about the annexation of the Golan Heights and their inclusion, forever, in Israel's territory. The Golan Heights are an integral part of Syrian territory, quite clearly. However and for no reasons can Israel claim this territory. However, it wants to annex it under the pretext that it is necessary for Israel's security. And it all happened after Camp David. Now the assimilation of the West Bank and the Gaza region is in progress. Very few know these figures, but already now one third of the land, one third of the territory of the West Bank and the Gaza region are in Israeli hands. All this happened after Camp David. There is an unrestrained establishment of settlements there. They take root in the land and expand and grow at the expense of Arab land around them. All this reminds us of what happened before 1948. It is very dangerous. The ousting of the population secretly taking place in the West Bank also followed Camp David. Egypt pretends that it is all in the order of things. It closes its eyes to all that and sometimes ostentatiously refuses to hold talks--some talks, I would like to emphasize--and at the same time continues the process of normalization and developing relations with Israel.

There is a rather curious feature at the moment. It is known that before he was elected President Reagan said in several of his statements that from his viewpoint the Camp David process has reached a dead end somewhere. He did not speak against this process, but at the same time he made it understood that he will look for solutions by other means. Those who defend Camp David and who are trying to wreck the general settlement reacted at once to these statements. They want to make any other initiatives which could contribute to a general settlement in the Near East impossible now, before Reagan enters the White House.

Sol Linowitz, Carter's special representative, has recently visited the Near East. He talked about it with Begin and As-Sadat and even achieved their joint statement. And the press commented widely that he arrived there to calm Begin and As-Sadat and to tell them that Reagan does not have such a bad attitude toward Camp David. But in fact, I believe...

[Bovin interrupting] It looks as though Linowitz wants to pass the baton to Kissinger, as I have heard.

[Primakov] He says that in any case he will advise the president to appoint Henry Kissinger in his place. Kissinger has shown himself a great specialist in the sphere of separate decisions. It must be said that this is one aspect of the affair.

It is noted by the press, and the press says that Linowitz came to calm them. I believe there is another aspect. He went there to calm Reagan. He returned and has already reported to Reagan that look, the process seems to continue. He managed to obtain this declaration signed by Israel and Egypt and wants to assure Reagan that it is this direction which must be followed. However, this direction has already shown that it can produce nothing. That is, it can produce nothing for peace, but it gives much to the Zionist circles, to Israel and the United States. It gives them a mass of things. In fact, Israel is conducting an unrestrained war in Lebanon and no one can stop it. It is being done under the cover of Camp David. Israel ignores all UN decisions and that is done under cover of Camp David. Camp David has done much for those who want to legalize the status quo which happened as a result of the seizure of part of Arab territory in 1967 by Israel.

[Bovin] I would like to note that in Israel itself the situation is now near critical. A congress of the Opposition Labor Party was held recently and Shimon Perez, chairman of this party, spoke. This is what he said at the congress: The economic revolution reported by the government--he meant Begin's--has speedily acquired a tragic economic and social scale. Strong inflation has shaken the country. Numerous families are starving. Young married couples have no apartments. The national debt has reached horrifying amounts. Of course, he is in opposition and it is possible that he exaggerates a little because he wants to occupy the seat of the prime minister.

[Primakov] No, I assure you, he is not exaggerating.

[Bovin] This is what I wanted to say, but all this is objective because, let us say, inflation has reached 140 percent. It is a madhouse in general. And then this year, for the first time since 1948, the number of people who entered Israel is smaller than the number of people who left it. This also proves something. The prime minister and his coalition try to compensate for the weakening of their positions by a kind of flirting with the ultrarightist opposition groups. They want to make even more fierce the tough policy toward the Palestinians.

Here is an odd thing. I have a text of the order received by Israeli soldiers in Hebron city on the West Bank. This order later reached an Israeli newspaper. This is what the order says: Your participation in the assaults--they mean the assaults on Palestinians--is determined not by the wish to do so, but by your duty and military orders. They--the Palestinians--understand no other language. Beat them up and then take them home. If any problems arise, break their bones and then deliver them to the military headquarters. Here is this order and that is how the Palestinian problem is being solved. Naturally, nothing except a dead end and an intensification of Palestinian resistance on the West Bank can be expected from this.

[Primakov] I would like to return once more to the position of the United States in connection with the Near East settlement. I observe with great attention the development of this position, and I would like to say that there is also a tendency toward antiseparatism, as I would call it. To be more precise--toward an antiseparate solution.

The United States at one time in 1977 agreed to sign a joint statement with the Soviet Union on the Near East. That was on 1 October 1977. If this declaration had been activated, if it had been implemented, an international conference would have begun its work. Its work was envisaged in the declaration and maybe the world would have been much closer by now to a settlement. In any case, there were people who considered that it is necessary to reach a solution with the participation of all interested parties and with the undoubted participation of the Palestinians and the PLO, which is the only representative of the Palestinian people, and naturally with the participation of the Soviet Union, which is very interested in the situation.

[Bovin] Well, all this is now in the sphere of...

[Primakov--interrupting] But I would like to say that sooner or later, as I believe, the world must come to this decision on such a joint statement of the question for a general settlement in the Near East.

[Bovin] Sooner or later, no doubt.

[Primakov] Some are trying now to reduce the entire affair to some separate moves again. More and more is being said in the United States to the effect that if Camp David does not work then it should be resolved through Jordan, and so forth. No, all these are moves and steps which will not lead to a political settlement. A political settlement in the Near East can be achieved if, primarily, Israeli armies are withdrawn from occupied territories, if the Palestinian people are given the right to self-determination up to the formation of an independent state, if the Palestinians want it and if it guarantees a safe existence for all states, all peoples in this region including Israel, of course. This is the line supported by the Soviet Union and for which the Soviet Union is struggling.

[Zorin] The problems which we have mentioned today prove that the roots of the very complicated and difficult situation in Asia are in these countries' own problems, but also in the general situation and difficulties which the world is experiencing today. They are connected with the general difficult problems of the world situation.

It is under these conditions that the constructive nature of the Soviet Union's approach to the solution of difficult problems, demonstrated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit to India, plays a very great role and shows the Soviet Union's real love of peace. It is a love of peace not only in words, but demonstrated in concrete political proposals and concrete political plans which are quite realistic and achievable, which makes a great impression on the whole world. Now when our people and our party are preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress, the congress which will outline the foreign policy strategy of our country for the next period, it is quite natural that the Soviet people are interested in the question of how events may develop in the Asian countries, how they will develop and how they can be forecast.

I believe that a reply to this question, also contained in the letters we received, will end our broadcast today, Yevgeniy Maksimovich:

[Primakov] It is a very complicated question. It is always difficult to forecast the development of international events because there is a very large subjective element--policy itself is a subjective element. It must be said that there can be no social status quo in this region, not only because we communists are historically optimistic but also because we know that a revolutionary process is developing and we see it doing so. Revolutions will continue to develop through difficulties....

[Bovin--interrupting] Through agonies.

[Primakov] Yes, sometimes, but all the same nobody will succeed in establishing a social status quo and stabilizing the situation on this basis. This is one feature I would like to dwell on. There are also the international conflicts developing in this region which are quite serious. There are no grounds for believing that they can be resolved literally in the next few months. It looks as though Asia will continue to provide us with examples of instability, clashes and so forth.

As far as our country is concerned, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his stay in India outlined a realistic program for the stabilization of the situation in Asia, a realistic program taking into account all historic changes taking place on this continent. The chief element of this program is the reduction of military tension.

It means the dismantling of the military machine being created in Asia now by the efforts of the United States. It means changing many regions in Asia into zones of peace. It is only in this way that it is possible to move toward this objective. I believe that particular importance belongs to Soviet-Indian relations--and I believe this must be emphasized. India is an enormous country in size and its effect on policy.

[Bovin] It is the only great country in Asia to date which steadily follows a policy within the framework of a path to detente and to great stability in international relations.

[Primakov] In any case, it is our ally on this difficult path which we follow.

[Zorin] I would like to say that since our time is up we must end our discussion. Unfortunately we were unable to reply to all questions in our viewers' letters on the situation in Asia. But I do not believe it is our last meeting devoted to this problem in Studio Nine. We will return again to these problems and will answer questions from our viewers.

Now I would like to thank you, respected colleagues, for participating in our discussion and you, Comrade viewers. Until further meetings here in Studio Nine, thank you.

WEST TRIES TO UNDERMINE UN CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA

LD041940 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 4 Jan 81

["Two Approaches—Two Aims"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

A conference to draw up a plan for Nambia's transition to independence has been scheduled to open under the U.N. aegis in Geneva on January 7.

On the eve of the conference, which is designed to put an end to the unlawful occupation of that territory by the racialists of the Republic of South Africa, the sides drawn into the Namibian conflict held a number of meetings, conferences and consultations with the aim of hammering out their stands at Geneva. Two trends have become clearly manifest on the issue of Namibia's future. While the African countries have again demonstrated their determination to demand the decolonisation of Namibia, the racialists backed by the West are trying to lead things to the settlement of the Namibian issue neo-colonialist style.

A meeting on Namibia of frontline states was currently held in Luanda. Representatives of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana already said their decisive say a year ago when they frustrated the intrigues of the imperialists towards Rhodesia.

Now that they have been joined also by independent Zimbabwe, the frontline states are jointly declaring for the granting of independence to Namibia by the end of this year. This aim in view they are expressing their full support for Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council, which provides for turning over power in that country into the hands of the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people--the SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] party. As SWAPO chairman Sam Nujoma said, his party will do everything in its power to ensure the success of the conference in Geneva.

In sharp contrast with this constructive stand are the results of the meeting of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which was held in Windhoek on January 2.

The alliance is a puppet pro-racialist organisation which Pretoria hopes to install in power in Namibia. The meeting did not even pass a decision to send a delegation to Geneva, which is clearly aimed at complicating the work of the conference. As head of the so-called "Council of Ministers' of Namibia, racialist placeman Mudge said the Geneva meeting has no chance for success, as the U.N. allegedly has a bias against the democratic Turnhalle alliance.

Thus, trying if not to frustrate, then at least to delay the holding of the Geneva conference, the racialists are having recourse to their favourite procrastination tactics. As the London TIMES admits, the racialists are pinning their main hopes on the USA. The U.S. press does not conceal that the U.S. monopolies, which receive in Namibia the world's highest profits, have a stake in barring SWAPO from participation in the process of Namibian settlement and in resolving the country's future in a manner advantageous to neocolonialism.

But as the participants in the conference of frontline states in Luanda stressed, the manoeuvres of the racialists and their Western backers are doomed to a failure. Namibia, the last colonial possession in Africa, will be free.

PRAVDA NOTES PARLEY ON REACTOR SAFETY NORMS

LD021119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 4

[Dispatch from correspondent I. Melnikov: "Seminar Ends]

[Text] Vienna, 22 Dec--A large body of specialists gathered in Vienna from 33 countries devoted their scientific seminar to problems involved in elaborating and enforcing safety standards for atomic power stations. At this meeting, organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and the International Organization for Standardization, a number of facts were reported which with good reason might make it possible to talk of the impressive prospects for developing atomic power.

At present there are around 240 atomic power stations operating throughout the world. Their operating time is already measured in decades. In February 1979 IAEA published five codes of regulations covering the safety of atomic power stations which offer a comprehensive set of recommendations. As the seminar organizers' official communique stresses, the accelerated implementation of atomic power station construction programs in many states makes it necessary to further improve international safety standards for nuclear reactors.

CARTER LAST PROPOSAL 'ULTIMATUM' TO IRAN

LD031606 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Jan,TASS--The reports published in the American press indicate that the outgoing J. Carter administration has decided to present Iran with actually an ultimatum before leaving Washington. This ultimatum is contained in the latest proposals sent by Washington to Tehran on the occasion [as received] of return to Iran of a part of its assets as a condition for the release of American hostages. The Carter administration demands that Iran meet the conditions of the United States within a term of 2 weeks.

If the Iranians want to deal with the present administration, they should do it timely, a spokesman for the State Department told a press-conference. Iran shall not believe that the proposals put forward by U.S. will remain in force after the expiry of the term of office of the J. Carter administration, he added.

It follows from the commentaries of U.S. television companies that the point at issue is, as a matter of fact, crude blackmail against Iran. A correspondent of the ABC company in Washington said that persons from the entourage of President-elect Ronald Reagan said that the Republican administration may in general disregard Iran until it changes its stand. R. Reagan himself, as U.S. television companies report, has described the setting of the deadline by the J. Carter administration as a sensible measure and quite a good idea.

According to a correspondent of the NBC company, it is believed among Ronald Reagan's entourage that the toughly worded statements by the president-elect as regards the Iranians will most likely make the Iranian leader choose between Carter's proposals and Ronald Reagan's tough stand. If Iran is going to accept the U.S. proposals, it should do so before January 16, an anchorman of the CBS news-desk pointed out.

REAGAN, IRANIAN REMARKS ON HOSTAGES CITED

LD022230 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Jan,TASS--The newspaper Washington POST writes today that the United States administration is giving Iran two weeks from today to accept the latest U.S. hostage-release proposals which, the newspaper writes, may be withdrawn by the Reagan administration after Inauguration Day, January 20. Commenting on Reagan's attitude to the hostage problem, observers of the Washington POST Evens and Novak write that "Ronald Reagan's deliberate escalation of name-calling against the Iranian Government is laying the foundation for an immediate toughening of U.S. hostage policy: consider the hostages prisoners of war, with no Washington-Tehran negotiations until after they are set free". In conversations with his close advisers Reagan said that the United States will no longer be listening to every pronouncement of every Iranian ayatollah.

In reality the "toughening" of the U.S. policy concerning this crisis with the hostages has already been started. This is shown by the determined anti-Iranian campaign in the mass media and by statements of Washington officials. While the Carter administration is on purpose dragging out the negotiations on the destiny of the members of staff of the U.S. Embassy in Iran, making it plain that Iran should accept what it is being offered or it might not get anything at all, Ronald Reagan's advisers, as a Washington correspondent of the ABC reported, do not rule out military ways of the solution of the problem. The New York TIMES declared outright for immediate placing of mines at Iranian ports and for sending the Rapid Deployment Corps into the Persian Gulf area. In mid-December, officials of the Washington administration and the Pentagon raised the question about the need of preparing for military operations in the Persian Gulf area with the participation of U.S. forces. Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force General Lew Allen said this, specifically, to a New York TIMES correspondent. Defence Undersecretary William Perry made a call for getting ready for possible military operations in that area, when addressing the U.S. association for defence preparedness.

Meanwhile, the manoeuvring in the question of the hostages and the heightening of tensions in relations between the United States and Iran is taking place against the background of the unprecedented build-up of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf area. About 40 U.S. warships, including three aircraft carriers with 200 planes on board, were concentrated in the area by now. There are 1,800 marines on board landing ships, Intercontinental bombers "B-52" are based in the area. The United States has the permission to the air and naval bases in Oman, Kenya and Somalia. [sentence as received]

Iranian leaders pointed out many times that the United States is trying to use the hostage problem as a pretext for aggression and plots against Iran. This was said, specifically, by President of the Iranian Parliament Hashemi Rafsanjani. Addressing heads of diplomatic representations in Tehran, Iranian Prime Minister M.A. Raja'i said that by its actions in this matter the United States is seeking to mislead the world public. It, obviously, does not want the release of the hostages, does not wish to lift the restrictions it imposed on Iran.

CIA ALLEGATIONS OF USSR OIL SHORTAGE REFUTED

LD021924 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Kim Gerasimov commentary: "The Shattering of the Myth"]

[Text] Results of the development of the Soviet economy this year and the guidelines for Soviet economic and social development had wide echoes all over the world. Observers in Cairo draw attention to the indicators of the development of the Soviet economy which refuted the so-called report on Soviet oil written recently by the CIA. The report, highly publicized by the Western press, claimed that the USSR has almost exhausted the possibility of increasing its oil production and that this production is on the decline. The authors of the report also claimed that the USSR is increasingly interested in the Gulf and its rich oil reserves for this reason in particular. In other words the report should have constituted an economic basis for the myth about the alleged Soviet aggressive intentions toward the Gulf states. It must be said that the big international scientific research institutes, such as the Svenska Petroleum Institute, said that such CIA claims were unfounded, a matter which has angered this American secret agency. News reports said that measures were taken aimed at defaming the petroleum institute in the eyes of political and business quarters in the Middle East.

Reports to the effect that Soviet oil production has reached 600 million tons a year, that is a quarter more than Saudi Arabia, and that the USSR intends to increase oil production, however, dealt a new blow to the allegations of the CIA. The London [name indistinct] magazine, which specializes in Mideast economic and political issues, confirmed a few days ago that without doubt the USSR is the biggest oil producer in the world. The magazine confronted the CIA report with the book "Oil and Gas in the Countries of the Economic Cooperation Council" by Daniel (?Park) which included a clear reality which indicates that the Western allegations concerning the future of the Soviet oil industry do not deserve to be trusted. The author said that the CIA report is based on deep ignorance which stems, in turn, from the will to see a desired thing as though it was reality. The author said that the Soviet Union can meet the country's oil needs and also its international commitments.

This is the opinion of Western scientists which refutes the allegations of the CIA which are to place the alleged Soviet treacherous efforts regarding Middle East oil on a certain basis. Regrettably a wide public cannot read specialized magazines, a matter exploited by the CIA and certain information media in the West which still impose on their readers allegations and lies concerning the Soviet economy and its foreign policy--lies which have reached an unbearable level.

PERSIAN GULF FALLS VICTIM TO U.S. 'TUTELAGE'

LD021131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political commentator V. Kudryavtsev article: "Shadows and Light Over the Persian Gulf"]

[Excerpts] Literally before the eyes of the whole world the U.S. imperialists have created a new and very dangerous hotbed of war in the Persian Gulf region. However, there can hardly be talk of a sudden appearance of this new, troubled region on the world map. The fact is, back in late 1979 it had already become visible even to the naked eye, as they say. Tension had long been ripening in that region.

In general, the further events unfold in that region, and the more the press, even the reactionary Western press, analyzes them, the more the world public becomes convinced of the utter groundlessness of U.S. official circles' allusions to the effect that the military measures in the Persian Gulf region have been caused by the mythical "Soviet danger."

At the same time, even U.S. sources, particularly those which reflect U.S. business circles' interests, are speaking of the scant direct interest of the Soviet Union--which possesses its own energy resources--in Near and Middle East oil. The thesis of the "Soviet danger" to southwest Asia, thus, does not hold water. The fact is, the United States proceeds in all its actions solely from considerations of a military strategic nature and from the interests of U.S. hegemonism.

Even if there is anyone in the West who believes in the existence of the "Soviet danger" to southwest Asia, he will of course wonder by what measures the United States intends to eliminate such a "danger" and ward it off from the countries and peoples inhabiting the Persian Gulf region? It turns out that the United States is like a man who, intending to put out a fire, douses the flames with...gasoline.

In a word, it is above all the Persian Gulf countries, whose national interests are being sacrified to aggressive U.S. policy, that are falling victim to U.S. tutelage. The Pentagon considers their territory as simply a bridgehead for operations by the U.S. Armed Forces. U.S. ruling circles regard those countries' oil resources not as their national property but as the property of the oil monopolies. These circles aspire to dispose of that property at their own discretion. The Persian Gulf region countries ought to learn a lesson from the problem of the Iranian deposits frozen in the United States. The deposits are being used--totally without the consent of their owner, that is, of Iran--to compensate, in an uncontrolled way, any claims advanced by U.S. banks and corporations. And where is the guarantee that if the need arises the United States will not dispose just as unceremoniously of the property of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates or of other countries which, in the Pentagon's opinion, are located on the territory of the vast U.S. military bridgehead?

Similar treatment can be expected not only by the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf region but also by the United States' NATO allies and also by Japan. Only someone blind can fail to see that the United States is deliberately embroiling Japan with the oil-producing countries of the Near and Middle East. Japan, the United States believes, will become even more pliant if its oil supply falls totally under U.S. control. Even with regard to the countries of the West the U.S. has set itself the task of securing greater obedience from them to its diktat at the expense of the normal and mutually beneficial trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union, including in the sphere of energy resources. But U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East is itself helping to intensify anti-U.S. feelings among the Arab public and neither the United States nor its allies can hardly benefit from that. In short, the United States is itself chopping away the branch on which it is somehow trying to keep its seat. [paragraph continues]

One has the impression that the United States is trying not only to draw its allies into its Near and Middle East policy but also to compel them to pick up the tab if--and this is inevitable--such a policy should fail.

The experience of Near East events should have convinced the world public of the exceptional feasibility [realnost] of the Soviet proposals for settling the Near East crisis and of the fact that in these proposals the Soviet Union is proceeding not simply from its own national interests but from the interests of world peace and of safeguarding the peoples' security. In fact, increasingly broad circles of the world public are coming to the conclusion that it is impossible to settle the Near East crisis without the withdrawal of Israeli Armed Forces from all the Arab territories occupied by them and without the realization of the lawful right of the Arab people of Palestine to establish their own sovereign national state on Palestinian soil. Although it may be happening slowly, in any event more slowly than reality requires, these Soviet proposals are increasingly winning over the minds of those people who are sincerely striving to eliminate the Near East breeding ground of the danger of war.

The wise and convincingly realistic proposals on eliminating dangerous tension in the Persian Gulf region--the proposals advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium when addressing the Indian parliamentarians in New Delhi--are evoking a deep response.

If an objective observer gives thought to these proposals he will see that they reflect the fundamental interests of the region's states. When implemented, these proposals would become a reliable quarantee for safeguarding the Persian Gulf countries' sovereign rights and security. The Soviet Union's concern for the Persian Gulf countries' national interests proceeds from its principled and consistent peace policy. Chapter four of the Soviet Union's Constitution, among the tasks facing the Soviet state's foreign policy, mentions support for the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress. The Soviet proposals also proceed from the premise that the first to suffer from U.S. policy in southwest Asia and those whose national interests suffer from U.S. aggression are the states and peoples located right in the Persian Gulf region.

The broad responses coming from countries forming a direct part of that region and also from countries experiencing pressure from U.S. imperialism indicate that the Soviet proposals are evoking favorable repercussions there. Of course it will take time, as was the case concerning the proposals on the Near East, for the peace-loving essence of the new Soviet proposals to reach the broadest circles of the interested states' public.

Official U.S. propaganda gave the Soviet proposals a hostile reaction, trying to distort their meaning and present matters in such a way as to suggest that the Soviet Union itself wants to penetrate the oil regions of the Near and Middle East. Such resentfulness was undoubtedly caused by the precariousness of the U.S. positions, by the discrepancy between the U.S. administration's words and its deeds and by the lack of any weighty arguments. so it replaces them with saber rattling and by intimidation with military might. But time is not on the U.S. ruling circles' side. Actual reality is convincing the southwest Asian peoples of the internationalism of the USSR's peace-loving policy whose logical consequence is the new Soviet proposals aimed at normalizing the situation in the Persian Gulf zone.

KISSINGER VISIT PART OF BUILDUP IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD032314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1452 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Jan (TASS)--The newspaper the Washington POST, reporting on the visit of the former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger to Somalia, picks out his statement that he will "recommend to the President-elect of the United States R. Reagan to strengthen the American military presence in the regions of the African [words indistinct]."

In this respect political observers note that although R. Allen, the appointed U.S. presidential aide on national security, did describe Kissinger's visit to a number of countries in the Near East and Africa as "personal," the fact that the former secretary of state is making assertions left and right about the buildup of American military presence in the region, is very revealing. Kissinger himself admitted that on returning to Washington he will present a detailed account of the talks and meetings which were held to the new American leadership.

As is known, the exacerbation of the situation in the Horn of Africa would not have happened without the direct participation of the United States, which essentially urged the Mogadishu regime to subversive activity in the Ethiopian region of the Ogaden. Then, with just these aims, Washington took the decision to give Somalia major military aid in exchange for providing the Pentagon with the right to use the Somalian naval base at Berbera. The desire of the American military to be based in Somalia, and also in a number of other countries of the Indian Ocean basin, is included in the military and strategic plans of the United States which is building up its military presence in this region. Through Washington's efforts the basin is being transformed into yet another area of the globe in danger of explosion. It is not accidental that the United States unilaterally broke off the Soviet-American talks on limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean.

The outgoing administration, by all accounts, intends to leave this course of exacerbation of tension in the region as a legacy to the new government. As part of this, as usual, the false thesis of the alleged "Soviet threat" is started up. Kissinger also joined in, as the Washington POST notes. He stated in Somalia that he will call upon the Republican administration to stop Soviet "expansionism" in this region.

It is generally known as well that none other than the United States has concentrated in the basin of the Indian Ocean a naval armada, unprecedented in history, of almost 40 warships with 200 aircraft and 1,800 marines on board, and is extending its network of military bases in the region, viewing them in particular as transshipping points for moving in the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

DAILY ACCUSES U.S. OF VIOLATING HELSINKI ACCORDS

AU020937 [Editorial report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 27 December carries on page 4 a 2,300-word article by M. Derimov, "Home Wreckers," accusing the United States of interfering in Soviet domestic affairs and thus violating the theses of the Helsinki Final Act.

"Among Soviet-American agreements, grossly violated by J. Carter's administration is the agreement reached in 1974 on the formation of a USSR consulate general in New York and a U.S. consulate general in Kiev," the article says. "On Washington's unilateral decision, the advance group of American Embassy staff members called upon to open the consulate general has left the capital city of the Soviet Ukraine.

"It should be pointed out that when staff members of the advance group of the U.S. consulate general arrived in Kiev 4 years ago, the Soviet public welcomed the event. The Soviet people hoped that the staff members of the advance group would be guided by the desire to 'promote trade, tourism and cooperation'--a desire stated in the chapter 'the establishment of new consulates' in the joint Soviet-American communique of 1974--and hoped that they would help 'create an atmosphere of confidence and respect between the peoples of the USSR and the United States,' in line with the obligation fixed in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

"Unfortunately, it must be stated that some American diplomats, who were in Kiev, acted in a completely different way. A number of our republic's institutions and editorial boards have accumulated many letters and statements from Soviet citizens, as well as official documents, shedding light on some aspects of the activity of individual associates of the advance group of the U.S. consulate general. Let us have a look at some of this material.

"The 'Ukrainian' paper SVOBODA, published in New York at the expense of American special services, reported recently that David (Swartz), former leader of the advance group of the U.S. consulate general in Kiev, was among the speakers at a session of the so-called 'executive' of the UCCA [Ukrainian Congress Committee in America]--an organization of bandit remnants entrenched across the ocean. That diplomat found it necessary to report to that bourgeois nationalist riffraff hiding in America's backyards on the work he performed. (Swartz) told the audience listening with respect: 'Much of our time spent in the Ukraine was taken up with emigration affairs.'"

M. Derimov says that he carefully read the Soviet-American consular convention and found no direct or indicate mention of such affairs. Besides, the U.S. representation still had no right to perform consular functions. The article goes on examining the "'affairs' that, as David (Swartz) admitted, engaged him and some of his colleagues in the Ukraine's capital city."

In February 1977 Ralph Porter, at that time leader of the advanced group, and Robert Mills, his deputy, presented themselves in the visa and registration department of the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs and insisted on the immediate departure of Ye. Lenchik, resident of Odessa, to his wife's aunt in Israel. Naturally enough, the article says, the Americans were told that the republic's organs, competent in emigration affairs, were guided by Soviet law and not by demands from abroad. Yet "similar stories recurred repeatedly." "The impression arises that those diplomats played some particular role in the shameless campaign launched long ago by international Zionism seeking to induce by any means, including the fabrication of false invitations from false relatives, some Soviet citizens actually to renounce their fatherland."

According to M. Derimov, Kravchuk, Fedorchuk and Shilyuk, "fanatical Pentecostal secretarians" from Rovno alleged in their preachings that "in Kiev they repeatedly met American diplomats and that the latter most categorically promised to 'help all believers leave for abroad'" They tried with that allegation to induce a believing woman to leave her atheist husband, Gerasimovich, to go abroad and thus to wreck a Soviet family. The Helsinki Final Act, M. Derimov says, speaks about the reunification of families, not about their splitting.

"What happened in the Gerasimovich family was not the only case of Porter and (Swartz's) 'missionary' practices," the author continues. He quotes a letter from Kiev saying that (Swartz) attended a Baptist meeting and was introduced as 'U.S. consul general.' As such, he greeted the community on behalf of their "brothers" in the United States and in a provocative speech called on the audience, in case of conflicts with Soviet authorities, to go to the American consulate which "always will defend their interests." "Paying lipservice to the interests of the believers, the American diplomat actually violated the law, which certainly was not in the interests of the believers."

"The facts quoted are evidence how a good initiative, aimed at strengthening American-Soviet relations, turned into its direct antithesis and into a number of hostile sallies against our country and its individual citizens through the fault of American representatives," the article ends. "This was one of the specific manifestations of the policy pursued by Carter's administration, a policy aimed at undermining detente and deteriorating Soviet-American relations."

CARTER'S EXTENSION OF GRAIN EMBARGO REPORTED

LD021352 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 2 Jan 81

["The Carter Administration's Last Sigh in Foreign Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, 2 Jan, TASS--As the REUTER news agency reported, the Carter administration decided to extend the partial embargo on the sale of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union for another year, till December 31, 1981. The administration's officials admitted that the decision is of purely symbolic meaning, since the Ronald Reagan administration can terminate it at any moment after taking office on January 20. A spokesman of the British Board of Trade described the decision as the Carter government's last sigh in foreign policy.

R. ALLEN CITED ON REAGAN STAND ON CAMP DAVID

LD031616 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Jan, TASS--R. Allen, who has been appointed U.S. presidential national security adviser in Ronald Reagan's administration, said in an interview with the Israeli newspaper YEDI'OT AHRANOT that Ronald Reagan considers the Camp David accords to be an acceptable structure for the policy of the United States in the Middle East. It would be premature to condemn them to death, he said. In this connection R. Allen has indirectly condemned the special stand of Western Europe on the Camp David deal. The West European nations in common with the whole Arab world are known to proceed from the premise that in any talks on the destiny of the Israeli occupied Arab lands, in which Palestinians live, the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must take part.

Thus, R. Allen made it clear that Washington does not intend to reckon with the interests of its West European partners and is going to persist in pursuing a course for the implementation of the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian deal, which has been rejected by the Palestinians and the whole Arab world.

Having condemned the Camp David deal as an instrument of encouraging Israel's expansionist ambitions, its plans to annext the occupied Arab lands, the Middle and Near East countries have made it clear that in deciding the question of oil supplies to the Western countries, they will take into consideration the latter's attitude to the anti-Arab separate deal.

But while Western Europe has on the whole decided to reckon with the interests of the Middle East countries, Washington has taken quite a different stand. Disregarding the interest of the West European countries that no obstacles be created in the way of normal trade and use of sea lanes linking that region with other countries of the world, the USA began building up its military presence in the Persian Gulf zone and the Indian Ocean, openly sabre-rattling, which is a direct threat to the lanes by which oil is transported.

In so doing, the J. Carter administration has disregarded the Soviet Union's clear and constructive proposals directed at normalising the situation in that region. The intention to continue imposing capitulatory separate deals on the Arab countries, which is seen, in particular, from R. Allen's statement, serves towards preserving the explosive situation in the Middle East.

GROMYKO RECEIVES OUTGOING U.S. AMBASSADOR WATSON

LD041816 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Thomas Watson, the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, in connection with the completion of his mission and final departure from Moscow. Matters of Soviet-U.S. relations were touched upon during the conversation.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET INCREASE

LD042255 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As the Washington POST reported, the Carter administration has worked out a draft record-high military budget for the 1982 financial year, which is to begin on October 1 of the current year, to the tune of 196,000 million dollars. The new draft budget envisages a sharp increase in appropriations for the modernisation of the U.S. strategic arsenal--inter-continental ballistic missiles. Considerable sums of money are ear-marked for the step-up of the production of cruise missiles, combat aircraft, warships, tanks, and other types of weapons.

It is appropriate to recall that four years ago when taking office Jimmy Carter publicly promised to slash military spending by five-seven percent. At that time, in 1977, the Pentagon's budget amounted to 130,200 million dollars. At present, as is known, it has already exceeded 171,000 million dollars and in 1982, as is clear from the Washington POST, the sum is to increase by another 25,000 million dollars. Such is the worth of the U.S. President's promises.

Washington's course towards unrestrained militarization of the country, towards spiralling up the arms race, has a "propagandist cover", so to say. The U.S. imperialist circles' deliberately stepped-up hullaballoo about non-existent "Soviet threat", is being used as such. The fanning up of that invention is not a new thing in principle, the mythical "threat" was spoken of by British Prime Minister Chamberlain when he was making a deal with Hitler in Munich, calculating on turning his aggressive aspirations against the Soviet Union. The Nazis when making the piratic attack on the USSR shouted about a "Soviet threat". It was also pleaded by those who created the military bloc of NATO and by those who at one time proclaimed in the West the brinkmanship policy directed against the USSR. And nowadays the falsehood makers that try to whitewash imperialism and justify its aggressive plans and actions continued to shamelessly exploit the lies about the USSR's "aggressiveness".

It is well-known that the Soviet Union has not threatened and does not threaten anyone and that it is one of the main initiators of and active participants in all actions to strengthen peace and develop peaceful cooperation both in Europe and outside it. If those circles in the USA that practice inventions about "aggressiveness of the USSR" are really concerned about the problems of security of the peoples, they need not go far in quest of non-existent "Soviet threat". They can find without difficulty the source of threat to the cause of peace, quite a real one, at quite a different address.

The source is those imperialist circles which stubbornly follow the course towards spiralling up the arms race, which have entangled the world in a network of military bases and which unceremoniously interfere in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples by stirring up the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan, by brandishing weapons near the borders of the oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf area and by feeding and encouraging the reactionary anti-people regimes in Latin America. According to the U.S. Brookings Institution, over thirty years (1946-1975) the USA used its armed forces neither more nor less than 215 times to attain its foreign-policy aims.

The plans for another augmentation of the U.S. military budget, which was reported by the Washington POST, is another evidence of where the threat to the cause of peace and independence of peoples comes from in actual fact.

MOSKO VIEWS 'NEW STAGE' OF POWER STRUGGLE

LD021721 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences G. Mosko article: "Beijing: The Power Struggle and the Army"]

[Text] When a Chinese today looks at a photograph of the members of the "gang of four," who are on trial, his reaction no longer surprises anybody: "Yes! The 'gang of four,'" he says, and on the word "four" he pointedly holds up five fingers, implying that both Mao Zedong and those who have staged the current trial with the aim of whitewashing the Maoist regime ought to be sitting in the dock. The trial demonstrates once again that the power struggle within the Beijing elite is continuing, although as far back as 2 years ago the Chinese capital announced that the struggle against the "gang of four" and its followers was completed and that "the center of gravity of all work has been shifted toward implementing modernization."

That was the announcement, but the positions of the "leftists" and their supporters in the leading organs still remained pretty strong. Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, clearly had this fact uppermost in his mind when he said in his speech on the 30th anniversary of the PRC: "Our cadre system is currently suffering from serious defects...."

Soon, at the CCP Central Committee Fifth Plenum (February 1980), another upheaval occurred which the journal HONGQI called "the first step in reforming the leadership system." With the support of the "old" cadres grouped around Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, and others, the "pragmatists" headed by Deng Xiaoping struck a new blow against the faction of the supporters of the Cultural Revolution. The "new four" (Wang Dongxing, Ji Dengkui, We De and Zhen Xilian) was removed from the Politburo. All this was reminiscent of another act in the old power struggle show, stage management of which, since Mao, has been taken over by Deng Xiaoping.

At the same time it was decided to reestablish a CCP Central Committee Secretariat (of 11 members); in this body, once again, the supporters of a "pragmatic" course had a clear majority. A protege of Deng--Hu Yaobang, repressed with him during the Cultural Revolution--became general secretary.

Western experts note that Deng Xiaoping, a political cynic who has a rich "experience" of rises and falls on the slippery rungs of the Beijing hierarchical ladder, is seeking one-man power. And they emphasise the persistence of the 76-year-old vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee in getting what he wants. After the 11th congress, at most 6 of the 25 Politburo members and candidate members could be ranked among his supporters, and probably no member of the Politburo Standing Committee could be so described. Today, the same sources believe, Deng's line is supported by about half the Politburo and four of the seven members of its Standing Committee.

These figures are, of course, provisional. But they bear out the general trend toward a strengthening in the positions of the "pragmatist" grouping, with other factions retaining influence on decisionmaking "at the top." The natural question of the reasons for this trend comes to mind.

First of all it should be noted that, however strange it may seem, Deng Xiaoping owes his rise to "deadly enemies"--the notorious "gang of four." Discontent in the country at the "leftists'" adventurist course played the role of the springboard from which "Deng's command" was launched. Second, in this situation it presented no particular difficulties for Deng to pull the wool over the eyes of certain strata of the population by exploiting social demagoguery and promises to improve material living conditions, to end unemployment, to grant democratic freedoms and so forth.

Third, in propagandizing their "Four Modernizations" program and the ideas of great-power expansionism and of forming a bloc with imperialism, Deng Xiaoping and his close associates are playing on the reactionary nationalist feelings of the man in the street, intimidating him with the mythical "Soviet military threat" and promising him profits thanks to Western "aid." Fourth, Deng has made skillful capital out of his tribulations during the Cultural Revolution and his past closeness to Zhou Enlai, who has posthumously been given the crown of thorns of a martyr and victim of the "gang of four."

Finally, he has been supported by the old cadres, who always suffered from attacks by the "leftists,' headed by Mao Zedong and Jiang Qing.

Fueling nationalist, aggressive hegemonist, anti-Soviet tendencies in Beijing's policy, reactionary circles in the West portray the "pragmatists'" course as a boon to the Chinese people and picture Deng with the halo of a hero who is "reviving" a nation's greatness. However, the working people are having to pay a great price for the Beijing elite's great-power hegeminist ambitions. Production growth rates in the most important sectors of industry and agriculture not only are not increasing but are actually declining. The quest for a "Chinese model" of socialism is threatening the plan management of the economy, is promoting a resurgence of private enterprise activity, and food prices are constantly increasing. Famine is raging in a number of areas of China. In other words, Maoism in its "new clothes" is condemning the Chinese to endless sacrifice and privation.

The struggle between the various groupings in the top party organs is reflected and continued in the army, which is an extremely traditional thing for the Maoists. The late Mao stressed that "power grows from the barrel of a gun." His successors are also following this rule and are seeking control over the army. Deng Xiaoping certainly has extensive ties among the armed forces; on the eve of the victory of the revolution in China, as political commissar, he, together with current Defense Minister Xu Xiangqian, headed the second field army; in recent years he has been chief of the General Staff. However, some of the old military cadres who once helped Deng to survive in the struggle against the "leftists" and to "rise from the dead" politically did not grasp just how extreme his "pragmatism" was--"pragmatism" that has gone so far as to form a military-political bloc with imperialism in the struggle against the socialist communist countries. Moreover, they are frightened of the consequences of the overly rapid and open "repainting" of Maoism in China today. Some of them are openly saying that the current modernization is merely a fashionable political campaign. So many officers of the older generation prefer not to see or hear what is going on around them. They are afraid of losing their former status and privileges as the army is modernized. These people, remaining part of the armed forces' leadership, are a definite restraining factor so far as the further strengthening of Deng is concerned.

In its turn the group comprising Hua Guofeng and those who owe their rise to the Cultural Revolution, although considerably depleted, still relies on pretty broad support in the party and the army. Of the CCP's 38 million members, 18 million joined during the Cultural Revolution. More than 60 percent of middle-level army cadres were appointed from the ranks to their posts during the period of the "gang of four's" dominance. In short, people who rose quickly by the Cultural Revolution occupy a pretty firm position at the company-regiment level. There are also commanders at the division, corps and military district level who by no means approve the revision of Mao's "military ideas." In their opinion, to reject these "ideas" is tantamount to rejecting these cadre workers themselves. As RENMIN RIBAO writes, a great number of the people who used to follow Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and committed "mistakes differing in kind and in degree of culpability" have now repented and want to turn over a new leaf. But there are also people who are only pretending to be "repentant," "sincere" and "active." The "leftists" are not losing hope of taking revenge. They can even be heard to say this: "For several years they have been denouncing us, but one fine day we will be denouncing them. While during the Cultural Revolution we twisted their spine through 180 degrees, next time we will twist it through 360 degrees."

Of course, the "pragmatists," headed by Deng Xiaoping and taught by the bitter experience of the Cultural Revolution, realize perfectly well just what the loss of "control over the gun" would mean for them. So immediately after the removal of the "gang of four" they set about "putting in order" and "rejuvenating" the army. Deng's group has shaken up the command cadres four or five times now on this pretext. But to no avail: The Beijing press constantly complains of covert opposition in the armed forces to the present official aims.

The results of the changes and the new disposition of forces in the state and military apparatus were legalized at the September National People's Congress session. Premier of the State Council Hua Guofeng resigned (he remained chairman of the CCP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee Military Commission and commander in chief of the armed forces), as did seven of his deputies, including Deng Xiaoping (he retained the posts of vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Military Commission) and Defense Minister Xu Xiangquian. Five vice chairmen of the National People's Congress Standing Committee also left their posts, including two well-known military figures, former Marshals Nie Rongzehn and Liu Bocheng. The new premier of the PRC State Council was Zhao Ziyang, who had commended himself as a supporter of "market" economy and any organizational transformations for the sake of achieving the Maoists' strategic intentions.

This "second step in reorganizing the leadership system," vaunted by the Chinese press, reflects the success of the "pragmatic" Deng Xiaoping-Hu Yao Bang-Zhao Ziyang grouping in its attempt to squeeze the "leftists" still harder and to get rid of its former supporters who stopped halfway ... Deng, as has been aptly remarked, left the driver's seat only to move to that of the instructor, who still indicates the route. So although the problem of eliminating the system of "posts held for life" and "rejuvenating the cadres" indeed cannot be ignored in present-day China, all these reshuffles were dictated by altogether different considerations.

However, the "new step forward in achieving unity and cohesion" which is being mentioned in China and in certain press organs in the West in no way signifies the final victory of the "pragmatists." While they have had successes "at the top," the situation in the grassroots party and state apparatus is much more complex. This is also noticeable in the army, which still lacks "stability and cohesion." The calls to military cadres to "lay special emphasis on ensuring political unity with the party central committee" and to "play a leading role in studying and implementing CCP policy" remain a voice crying in the wilderness. The Chinese Army is still infected with factional feeling, which is fed not only by its commanders' traditional regional [zemlyacheskiy] and official ties. What have come to the fore today are primarily political disagreements that are a reflection of the trends manifested in the top echelons of power.

Political apathy, the "leftists'" craving to preserve the traditions of the past, the vengefulness of the Cultural Revolution's victims and their fears of the consequences of the "reform" of the cadre system are the characteristic features of the moral and psychological climate among the troops. Beijing is taking persistent measures to keep the situation in the army under its control and to use the army as an obedient instrument for its own ends. The all-army conferences held this year on questions of political work among troops and of the work of military academies and schools have stressed the need for the army to be unconditionally subordinate to the Beijing elite's "absolute leadership."

The measures of ideological pressure are supplemented by mass purges. According to certain data, since March of this year, by order of the General Political Department, special "working groups" have been sent to all companies to "put in order the party organizations and style." By the beginning of April up to 1,500 party cadre workers had been arrested in Guangzhou Military District alone. Beijing is also trying to use the current trial of the "gang of four" and "Lin Biao's supporters" among the military, headed by former Chief of General Staff Huang Yongsheng, to ascribe to them all the "costs" of the army's participation in the Cultural Revolution and in suppressing working people's demonstrations.

Beijing propaganda is advertising the "neo"-Maoist leaders' promises to finally eliminate the pehnomenon produced by the Cultural Revolution whereby "the army led the party." How is this manifested in practice? Military men are being removed from the leadership of organs of party and state power and the secretaries of country and province party committees are simultaneously being appointed formation or military district political commissars. However, the fulfillment of this task is making difficult headway: According to the most modest calculations, 10 of the 26 Politburo members and candidate members still hold corresponding posts in the supreme military administrative organs. The Maoist elite simply cannot debar the military from participation in taking the most important state decisions since it is reserving for the army a special role in fulfilling its current and strategic yasks. In particular, the army is still fulfilling punitive and repressive functions inside the country and it is being used increasingly often to implement Beijing's hegemonist foreign policy schemes.

China's current military-political leadership is a temporary coalition of leaders who are rivals in the power struggle but support the great-power chauvinist idea of creating a "greater China." The preservation in power of opposing groupings when both Mao's legacy and the "pragmatism" of Deng Xiaoping's supporters are being called into question in the country and in the army certainly does not promise a stabilization of the situation. The power struggle in China is not over; it has merely entered a new stage.

NOVOYE VREMYA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON PRC REPORTED

A comparison of the item entitled "Beijing 'Alters' Tactics With Communists Parties" published on page B 2 of the China section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the editorial article published on pages 10-12 of Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 51 on 19 December under the headline "Beijing Changes Tactics (On the Visit of a Spanish Communist Party Delegation to China)" reveals the following variations:

On page B2, NOVOYE VREMYA omits the first paragraph and begins: [Text] A delegation of....

On page B3, line two of the first paragraph NOVOYE VREMYA reads: to justify their great-power, hegemonist policy and at ....

On page B3, line five of the third paragraph, NOVOYE VREMYA reads: the solution of revolutionary tasks, increased the militancy, enthusiasm and revolutionary romaticism of....

On page B3, last line of the fourth paragraph NOVOYE VREMYA reads: and the lawlessness and arbitrary rule continues.

The Italian....

On page B5, last line of the last paragraph, ends, ommitting quotemark.

KIM TAE-CHUNG TRIAL, APPEAL DELAY SCORED

LD042324 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 4 Jan 81

["Patrons and Accomplices of the Dictatorial Regime"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Supreme Court in Seoul is deliberately delaying the consideration of the appeal by Kim Tae-chung, a prominent South Korean opposition figure, on whom the military tribunal passed a death sentence as far back as on September 17, last year. Ignoring the protests of the world public that are indignant over the prosecution of that political figure who came out in favour of democratic transformations in South Korea, the Seoul regime is toughening its control over all aspects of life in the country. However, it is unable to dispel the firm conviction that has grown both in South Korea itself and outside it that the charges of so-called "subversive activity" brought against Kim Tae-Chung have been fully fabricated. His trial was conducted with most flagrant violations of elementary juridical norms and the rights of the accused, which was noted by many prominent lawyers of various countries including those of the USA. The death sentence on Kim Tae-chung is only one of the steps in the attempts of the Seoul military to stifle the patriotic forces of South Korea and to hinder their struggle for human rights which are being trampled by the new dictator Chon Tu-hwan with the same fierceness as that of his predecessors.

Kept in South Korea prisons are thousands of participants in the people's action who, notwithstanding the exceptional difficulties, had the courage to condemn the regime of arbitrariness and violence that reigns in Korea's south. They were declared to be "enemies of the nation" but those daring people are true patriots whose most cherished desire is to ensure democratic rights and freedoms for their people and to remove the real national tragedy which Korea, divided by the 38th parallel, has been experiencing for three and a half decades already.

To broad sections of the South Korean population the struggle for an independent peaceful reunification of the motherland is being more and more closely linked up with the action against the omnipotence of the Seoul military clique, against the flagrant violation of elementary human rights by it, against the stay of the 40,000-strong U.S. expeditionary corps in Korea's south, the corps which serves as sort of "life-guards" of the Seoul dictatorship and a source of constant tension in the Korean peninsula. This struggle involves new social sections of South Korea. In order to slacken its intensity, the Seoul authorities and their trans-oceanic patrons resort to all kinds of contrivances: A so-called "new constitution" has been conducted and "presidential elections" staged. But those hurried cosmetic measures cannot conceal the continuing reign of terror and rightlessness in Korea's south.

Washington's hypocrisy is striking. In words "concern" has voiced in the U.S. capital over the death sentence on Kim Tae-chung, but almost at the same time the U.S. President signed a bill under which a new sum of 175 million dollars is allocated for the Seoul regime. Washington again extends a helping hand to the regime which wants to physically destroy any manifestation of opposition. At the close of his recent tour to Seoul, the head of the Pentagon Harold Brown in his statement did not say a word about Kim Tae-chung. Instead, he discoursed at length on the strength of Washington's and Seoul's contacts and on the United States' fidelity to its commitments with regard to South Korea.

The U.S. authorities are fond of talking of freedom and democracy but this does not prevent Washington from acting as a patron and accomplice of the dictatorial Seoul regime and regard South Korea first of all from the viewpoint of U.S. military-strategic interests.

KARMAL ADDRESSES PDPA'S 16TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD031320 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Kabul, 3 Jan, TASS--The major tasks which are facing the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) today are to uphold the gains of the April revolution and to build in the country a new society without exploitation of man by man. This was stated here at the PDPA Central Committee's meeting on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the party, by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA. The PDPA, he pointed out, has gained a rich revolutionary experience and has drawn on the experience of the revolutionary movements in the country, on the experience of other peoples, workers and progressive parties of the world. As the vanguard of the working class and all working people of the DRA, the PDPA, thanks to the all-round fraternal assistance of the CPSU and the Soviet state, will overcome the present difficulties and will firmly proceed along the lines of building a new society in Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal emphasized.

On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA, Babrak Karmal presented the first Afghan orders of "the Red Banner" to a group of officers and soldiers. A decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council broadcast over Afghan radio and television points out that the soldiers and officers have been awarded for the courage and heroism displayed in the cause of upholding the gains of the April revolution.

The recipients of the high award assured the PDPA and the Afghan Government that they will continue to wage a resolute struggle to uphold the gains of the April revolution and its new stage, the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of their motherland.

CEREMONY MARKS PALESTINIAN COMBAT ANNIVERSARY

LD032124 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Kabul, 3 Jan, TASS--A mass meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine was held in the Afghan capital today on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the beginning of combat operations by the Palestinian resistance movement. Members of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council as well as representatives of the Afghan public took part in the meeting.

A message by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan on the occasion of the signal date in the life of the Palestinian people was read at the meeting. The message expresses Afghanistan's support to the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Abdolmajid Sarboland, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council and Afghanistan's minister of information and culture, stressed at the meeting that the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan always expressed and express their support to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for its rights. He pointed out that the Afghan and the Palestinian peoples have common friends and common enemies. He resolutely denounced in this connection the machinations of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reactionaries which continue to usurp the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and create breeding grounds of tensions in the Middle East.

DRA RELEASES 97 PRISONERS IN BADGHIS PROVINCE

LD031618 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0731 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Kabul, 3 Jan (TASS)--Ninety-seven people have been released from prison in Badghis Province. These people, deceived by hostile propaganda and provoked by counter revolutionary elements, had been involved in anti-government activities. They repented of their actions and following a thorough examination of their cases by the revolutionary court they were freed from custody. The former prisoners, BAKHTAR notes, have declared their support for the policy of the party and Government of the DRA, which demonstrate a humane attitude to those who were deceived by counterrevolutionary elements.

RETURN HOME OF AFGHAN EXPATRIATES REPORTED

LD032130 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Kabul, 3 Jan, TASS--Afghan citizens who have left their country under the influence of the mendacious propaganda by the enemies of the April revolution are returning home. According to BAKHTAR agency, more than 900 people returned to Herat Province in the past two days. At a meeting with the local government bodies, they expressed their support to the DRA Government and readiness to protect the gains of the April revolution.

FURTHER ON EDUCATION MINISTER'S COMMENTS IN INDIA

LD021944 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Jan, TASS--The call for the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan was made by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Minister of Education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Anahita Ratebzad now staying in India, during a conversation with journalists in Trivandrum, Kerala State, where she participated in the Tenth Congress of the National Federation of Indian Women. Anahita Ratebzad expressed the hope that Pakistan and Iran will agree to Afghanistan's proposal aimed at a peaceful settlement of disputed problems.

A limited contingent of Soviet forces will be withdrawn from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan only if "we receive firm guarantees that the enemies of the Afghan revolution will not stage an aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," she stressed.

The creative activity of the Babrak Karmal government enjoys a broad support of various sections of the Afghan population, Anahita Ratebzad said. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, is taking vigorous efforts to enlist the masses for intensive participation in the construction of a new life, in the development of democracy. This is shown convincingly by the results of the conference of national and patriotic forces of Afghanistan that was held in Kabul late in December. The conference outlined the tasks of the national fatherland front that is being formed.

FURTHER ON 'FLEEING' OF DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

'Vicious Propaganda'

LD021748 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Jan, TASS--Another report of the news agency FRANCE PRESSE about the event that allegedly took place in Afghanistan was exposed as a vicious propaganda fabrication that has nothing in common with reality. Several days ago FRANCE PRESSE announced, with a reference to Pakistani sources, that Deputy Premier and Minister of Justice of Afghanistan 'Abdorrashid Arian, allegedly, "fled the country".

This "news" was immediately picked up by that part of the mass media in the West that specialises in the circulation of materials whose only aim is to distort the state of affairs existing in Afghanistan.

This time, too, the authors of the report which, as the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes today, was "checked" with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of Pakistan, have suffered a fiasco. On the evening of December 31, 'Abdorrashid Arian made an appearance with the Afghan television. Answering questions of newsmen, the deputy prime minister described the report about the "flight" as "ridiculous rumours" and "base allegations". He stressed that reactionary propaganda is systematically spreading lies about Afghanistan and its leaders.

It is striking that this is far from the only case when reports of FRANCE PRESSE on some or other sensational "events" in Afghanistan turn out to be nothing but propaganda canards.

The newspaper L'HUMANITE writes that this is another confirmation that a certain part of the mass media in the West persists with the campaign which cannot be described in any other way but as the duping of readers and listeners.

Savchenko Comment

GF041900 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Several days ago the Western mass media, which publish false and imaginary reports about Afghanistan, again created another mess in recent months. [as heard] The situation is thus: Several days ago the Western information media, relying on certain information approved by the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of Pakistan, reported that 'Abdorrashid Arian, deputy prime minister and justice minister of the DRA, had escaped the country. Some of the Western (?media) took a serious (?stance) and broadcast commentaries about this report.

On the night of 31 December 'Abdorrashid Arian, in good health and in his [word indistinct] position, appeared on Afghan television to made a speech. In reply to reporters, the Afghan deputy prime minister critisized Western media reports about his alleged escape from Afghanistan, terming them baseless, laughable rumors. Arian added: This is not the first nor will it be the last false rumor prepared by the dirty minds of the Western news media.

Their reactionary propaganda machine continuously publishes false reports about Afghanistan and its leaders. The Western propagandists stop at nothing in producing their false and groundless reports about Afghanistan, broadcasting shocking news in order to fool their readers and listeners. They claim that due to imaginary attacks by Soviet aircraft against partisan bases some of the villages and districts of that country have been totally destroyed. Also, strikes and uprisings are supposedly shaking Afghan cities, for example. The Western media early this fallalso reported the death of Anahita Ratebzad.

The Western yesmen are not shamed when witnesses return from Afghanistan to deny their empty lies and announce that the cities and villages that the Western propagandists had destroyed in their imaginary stories are still in place. They tell of the DRA cities that according to Western reporters are in the midst of uprisings and turmoil but where peace rules. The propagandists, who can only write what they are told to write, describe Afghan leaders who they say have either been killed by their political enemies or have escaped abroad. They tell of them making speeches in public and laughing at such slander and false reports.

The western propagandists are like the facist German propagandists of World War II and believe that any lie, if repeated often enough, will have an effect on the minds of readers or listeners.

KOLCHANOV REPORT FROM KABUL PRISON NOTED

LD050759 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 24 December 1980 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "From Afghan Notebook" and the headline "Retribution" a 1,400-word dispatch by special correspondent R. Kolchanov datelined Kabul, 23 December. Kolchanov describes a visit to Kabul prison where the chief of the prison's investigation service gives an account of the defeat of various gangs of rebels and the seizure of U.S., Chinese and Pakistani weapons from them. The dispatch also includes an interview with an Austrian prisoner, (Adalbert Skala), who "admitted during interrogation that he has been a U.S. agent since 1949," and "had entered Afghanistan to engage in military espionage in the eastern regions and develop a network of agents."

The final part of the dispatch describes Kolchanov's meeting with various Afghan prisoners--a former rebel gang leader and three young boys forced to join the rebels under threat of death.

PAKISTAN ACCUSED OF INFILTRATING AFGHANISTAN

BK021440 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Aleksandr Ivanov commentary]

[Text] A conference of Afghan nationalist and patriotic forces was held in Kabul recently which was addressed by Babrak Karmal. The Afghan leader once again proposed to Iran and Pakistan to sit around the negotiating table and solve the present issues through political peaceful means. The Asian countries consider Babrak Karmal's appeal as yet another example of Afghanistan's sincerity. The government and people of Afghanistan while defending the interests of peace are ready to live in peace with their neighbors. They do not threaten anyone and do not intend to harm anyone's rights. They have their own tasks (?as underlined) by the April revolution. It is the duty of the April revolution to improve the lives of the Afghan workers. This objective is very (?important and near and dear) to the 15 million people of Afghanistan. About 1,500 delegates of the Kabul conference who included workers, farmers, civil servants and Islamic religious scholars declared that there is solid evidence of the peace-loving policy of the DRA.

As early as 14 May 1980, the Government of Afghanistan proposed to Iran and Pakistan to start a dialogue to prepare a solid basis for the establishment of goodneighborly relations. There is no doubt that the total and guaranteed end to all anti-Afghan hostile activities should form the basis of such a settlement. This formula for the political normalization of the situation relating to Afghanistan is even valid today and the recent events have vindicated the just and logical stand of the legal Government of Afghanistan. As Babrak Karmal declared in the conference, further delays in starting the dialogue will aggravate the situation in the region which may result in the unnecessary sacrifice of lives and complications. The Afghan president delivered his address last Saturday, 27 December.

As far as it is known, Islamabad has not officially replied to this proposal for peace and goodneighborly relations, but on the same day, 27 December, about 100 Pakistani soldiers were sent to Afghanistan to capture the Afghan town of Qandahar. Afghan Information Minister 'Abdolmajid Sarboland informed the Indian news agency, UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, that the aggressors were dressed in Afghan national costumes. Observers believe that this hostile act was carried out to propagate rumors about the guerrilla movement in Afghanistan. The Islamabad authorities do not want to conceal the fact that the Pakistani troops are directly engaged in an undeclared war against Afghanistan. As it is known, one of the points of Pakistan's propaganda is that Islamabad is extending only humanitarian assistance to the so-called refugees. As far as Pakistan's involvement in this war is concerned, however, the Pakistani authorities deny this fact. There is a great deal of evidence, however, to show that the Pakistani officers and troops are carrying out their operations in cooperation with agents of the United States and Chinese special services.

The Indian news agency reported that a few days ago a U.S. military adviser was killed while a batch of mercenaries were being wiped out in the Zabol Province of Afghanistan. This coincided with the published documentary article in the U.S. newspaper Philadelphia INQUIRER about increased CIA intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the Pakistan authorities' open participation in these unpleasant activities. The news correspondent wrote that he has seen with his own eyes Pakistani policemen at control posts north of Peshawar allowing trucks laden with arms to enter Afghanistan without any inspection. The Philadelphia INQUIRER stated that despite official statements, Pakistan also actively sends arms to Afghanistan. The arms acquired from Egypt and China are distributed in Pakistan.

Neither others' arms nor the money of wealthy patrons, however, can protect the anti-Afghan robbers from their destruction. [Words indistinct] enemies are engaged with a war against the troops of guards of Afghanistan and the forces of protection of the revolution. The positive changes in the life of Afghan people are much powerful arms. These pleasant changes are depriving the anti-Afghan forces of any ground and shows many of the misled Afghans where the truth is. A few days ago, about 4,000 Afghan residents who had left their homes under the influence of enemy propaganda have returned to Herat Province. This is the reason why [word indistinct] efforts are being made to revitalize the useless objectives of the anti-Afghan robbers at various places and at various levels.

U.S. National Security Adviser Brezezinski in an NBC television program (?called for) a solution of the so-called Afghan question by force. Beijing, as it was seen during the Pakistan foreign minister's recent visit to Beijing, continues to encourage Islamabad's stand which is aimed at confrontation with neighboring countries. The Egyptian president organized a meeting in Cairo where speeches of leaders of [word indistinct] anti-Afghan robbers organizations were delivered. The question arises that if Washington and Beijing are (?pursuing) their hegemonistic plan in southwest Asia, then why should Pakistan adhere to this hopeless stand, particularly when there is an alternative which is fully consistent with the security, sovereignty and the true interest of the national independence of the Pakistan people?

Afghan leader Babrak Karmal announced at the Kabul conference that we once again propose to the Pakistani and Iranian governments to come to the negotiating table and to solve the issues through peaceful political means.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS ASEAN MILITARIZATION SCHEME

BK041250 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1300 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Mass media reports in a number of ASEAN countries have revealed further attempts by Western circles to militarize this regional organization. The reports revolve around a planned ASEAN summit meeting slated to be held at the beginning of 1981. According to the Manila BUSINESS DAY quoting Thai sources, there is a likelihood that the meeting will discuss the establishment of a military pact among ASEAN member countries. Attempts to persuade ASEAN to take such a decision have long been planned by the West, particularly the United States. First of all, the United States heavily pressured ASEAN member countries to maintain military cooperation among themselves. These pressures have especially been intensified on Thailand recently. Visits by roving Pentagon envoys of various ranking have increased to that country. The dispatch of American warships and combat techniques have been intensified. Similar moves by the United States have also been directed toward Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. In the Philippines, another ASEAN member country, the Pentagon maintains two huge military bases--the naval base at Subic Bay and the air force base at Clark Field--both of which are being used intensively.

Intensified military contacts within the ASEAN forum are being forced by Washington. For instance, during autumn of 1980 alone, a number of exchange visits among ASEAN military delegations were made. Naval exer ises between Singapore and Indonesia, and between Malaysia and Indonesia, and air exercises between Singapore and Malaysia, and between the Philippines and Malaysia were held. A number of other military exercises by ASEAN member countries have also been held at the U.S. Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. To bring ASEAN into a U.S. military orbit under the cover of an economic organization has long been the traditional ploy by the U.S. ruling clique. The United States is unconcerned with how much it costs in dollars or military equipment to realize its goal. The United States has even invited its allies in the ANZUS Pact to join in its efforts. This is evident in the fact that Australia has taken the initiative to revive the so-called five-nation defense agreement which binds Australia, Great Britain, New Zealand and two ASEAN member countries--Singapore and Malaysia--together. The meeting in Canberra at the beginning of last December clearly indicated what Australia was comtemplating was in line with Washington's ambition. The five participating countries at the Canberra meeting agreed on a program of joint military exercises in 1981. They also agreed on a plan to establish an anti-air raid defense system and other forms of military cooperation, according to a (?weekly bulletin). According to the AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW of Sydney, these moves should result in the establishment of a military infrastructure which would be stronger than that of SEATO. The daily also wrote that, through Malaysia and Singapore, the five-nation defense agreement should also be able to expand its military influence to the other ASEAN member countries. The fact that certain circles in the ASEAN member countries were ready to step up military cooperation with the United States in line with the rumoured plan to transform ASEAN into a military pact will unevitably cause [words indistinct]. For instance, the DAILY TELEGRAPH of London has hinted that Singapore has already offered the United States the use of the former British naval base in that island republic. The United States can use this naval base to replenish its naval task force operating in the Indian Ocean in view of its short distance compared with the U.S. Naval Base at Subic Bay in the Philippines. In addition to this, the naval base has a drydock and repair facilities which cannot be found at the U.S. Naval Base in Diego Garcia. The United States is pressuring the five ASEAN member countries and pushing them, in this way, toward a militarization coursein order to make ASEAN its loyal ally to satisfy its aggressive ambitions. The illogical pretext the United States is using to justify its action in increasing tension in the region is the threat from Vietnam.

Such moves will inevitably bring about apprehension among public circles in Southeast Asia. For instance, Dr (Dipayudo) of the Center of Strategic International Studies said that the idea of forming a military alliance among ASEAN member countries must be firmly opposed since it is detrimental to the interests of the ASEAN nations.

CZYREK INTERVIEW SUMS UP RESULTS OF USSR VISIT

LD031556 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, has stated that the alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union enables Poland not only to solve the complex problems of its internal development, but at the same time [word indistinct] in the regulation of international problems. The minister gave an interview to TRYBUNA LUDU, summing up the results of his visit to the Soviet Union. Jozef Czyrek condemned the strivings of certain NATO circles to drive a wedge between Poland and her closest allies.

REACTION TO BREZHNEV NEW YEAR'S GREETING NOTED

LD041824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Correspondent Viktor Olenichev Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's new year greetings has aroused a broad response in Poland. Today it is published in all the central papers. Radio and television transmitted it on New Year's Eve. Commenting on the greeting, the press notes that the Soviet people have every ground for looking to the future with optimism.

The Soviet Union has achieved great successes in the past year. The new year of 1981 is the year of the 26th party congress, where a program will be outlined for the further movement forward of communism. Broad circles of the Polish public have given particular attention to the statements made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev concerning the fact that the aims of the Soviet Union's foreign policy remain unchanged. This means the struggle for detente and deepening cooperation against the arms race. In this struggle Poland stands together with the Soviet Union. This was confirmed recently by Minister of Foreign Affairs Czyrek's visit to Moscow. In an interview for the TRYBUNA LUDU newspaper, the Polish minister of foreign affairs condemned attempts by certain NATO circles to drive a wedge between Poland and its friends and closest allies. These attempts, Jozef Czyrek said, are blatant interference in Poland's internal affairs. They run counter to the norms of international law and serve to strengthen tension and confrontation.

UNITY FRONT COMMITTEE APPOINTS KANIA, PINKOWSKI

LD041834 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan, TASS--A meeting was held here of the Presidium of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of Unity of the People--a mass organisation within whose framework the Polish United Workers' Party, other political parties and public organizations of the country co-operate. The meeting was presided over by Chairman of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of Unity of the People, Chairman of the State Council of Poland Henryk Jablonski. According to a PAP agency report, in conformity with the proposals of the leading bodies of the political parties, public organisations and voivodship committees of the front, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania, Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Jozef Pinkowski have been appointed to the committee. Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party M. Moczar and Vice Chairman of the Main Committee of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) B. Kus have been nominated vice-chairmen of the All-Polish Committee. The presidium has passed a decision to convene in January this year a plenary session of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of Unity of the People.

SMOLYANSKIY WRITES ON IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE, POLAND

LD041428 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] The struggle of the two world systems is becoming more and more active; imperialist propaganda is exploiting with more and more refined methods. This is what we may read in the report presented by the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th party congress, which also notes that there is no room for neutrality or compromise in the struggle between the two world systems. The CPSU is consistently upholding this principle, Vladimir Smolyanskiy writes.

A certain law may be observed; namely, that the deeper the crisis of the capitalist system becomes and the stronger the conscious and spontaneous participation of the masses of the people in international political life appears, the broader becomes the ideological struggle waged by the imperialist circles against the working class, the entire liberation movement as well as against existing socialism.

It is approximately 5 years now since Zbigniew Brzezinski--who was then director of the Colombia University institute dealing with the problems of communism--organised an international seminar with the participation of Sovietologists. The topic was as follows: Can the United States Influence the Domestic and Foreign Policies of the USSR? The experts who spoke at the symposium--scientists researching into the problems of the USSR and the other socialist countries--worked out strategic and tactical proposals for the U.S. administration. They were trying to find an answer to the question of how the disruption of Soviet-American economic and scientific-technical cooperation could be turned to the advantage of the military-industrial complex, and how the relaxation of international tension could be influenced in accordance with the aims of [word indistinct]. (John Gismar), a CIA representative, reluctantly made the following statement: We are realists and for this reason we cannot expect the USSR to give up the one-party system and its revolutionary aims.

In spite of this they did not refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the USSR and of other countries of the socialist community. On the contrary, the participants in the symposium called for an ideological attack and for a more effective utilization of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

This activity has further increased in recent years. This may be the right place to quote what the committee--established by the American President for dealing with broadcasts transmitted abroad--said in its report: Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe stations have been and will remain American institutions, the activities of which are being determined by U.S. interests. For this reason, station expenses and the country's budget cannot be reviewed separately.

Aggressive bourgeois propaganda against existing socialism has been on the increase, particularly in recent times, Vladimir Smolyanskiy notes. However, it is also a characteristic fact that some of the moutpieces of this propaganda describe themselves as being "somewhat Marxist." Pluralism, in particular, is fashionable, that is to say, the demand that different political parties competing against each other should be allowed to operate in socialist countries. According to the views of the authors of slogans of this kind, the first step to achieve this would involve the Communist Party giving up its leading role. It is clear that the objective of this measure would be to deprive the working people of both a leadership that is trusted and has been tested, and of united and accurate planning (?against) the attacks of the class enemy. The aim of the bourgeois and right-wing opportunist ideologists is the same--to weaken the guiding role of the Marxist-Leninist parties and to achieve a gradual renunciation of the program tasks of socialism.

At present, attention is being called to these aims by the Polish press, in particular. Polish papers stress that the forces in the West that are trying to disrupt and distort the process of renewal in Poland are becoming more and more active. The entire activity of these forces is directed toward supporting those opposed to socialism, toward interference in the affairs of Poland and toward stirring mistrust against the fraternal countries, first and foremost, the USSR.

Even in the sixties Brzezinski had worked out the so-called concept of East European differentiation, Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, noted recently. The aim of the concept is to encourage nationalistic, anti-Soviet and antisocialist trends. NATO has been operating in the spirit of this concept for a long time. All this is being expressed in the open and also indirect support given to the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces in Poland.

Capitalism may be active in seeking and searching, but it cannot find an alternative to scientific communism. The increase in the influence of Marxism-Leninism, the reputation of existing socialism and the intensification of the bourgeois ideological crisis are the objective laws of the ideological struggle in the present phase, Professor Valdimir Smolyanskiy writes in conclusion.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO PCF ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD021503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF]

Dear comrades,

The CPSU Central Committee sends to French communists a fraternal greeting and ardent congratulations on the occasion of the PCF's 60th anniversary.

The entire great and glorious path traversed by your party proves convincingly the correctness of the historic choice made in December 1920 under the influence of Great October by the foremost representatives of the French workers movement in favor of a break with reformism and opportunism and the creation of a party of a new type--the militant vanguard of the working class and all working people of France.

The influence of the PCF and its links with the working class and all the working people have strengthened thanks to the party's untiring struggle for their vital interests, for democratic changes, for the cohesion of workers and democratic forces, for peace and socialism.

The struggle of the French communists for the interests of the French working people is indissolubly associated with the solidarity with all progressive and liberation forces of the present day on whose powerful support the PCF has always relied.

Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people display sincere sympathy for the activities of the PCF in the interests of peace, detente and security in Europe. They appreciate the PCF's substantial contribution to the development of fruitful cooperation between France and the Soviet Union and the growing friendship between the French and Soviet peoples, which always was and remains an important factor of peace, detente and security on the European Continent.

Under present conditions, when imperialist and hegemonist forces are attempting to mount an offensive against peace and detente and against socialism and the international communist movement, the further strengthening of the solidarity and cohesion of all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces, whose vanguard comprises communists, takes on particular significance irrespective of differences of opinion on one issue or another. The collective actions of these forces in defense of peace and security throughout the world and against the nuclear and conventional arms race are acquiring increasing weight. The Paris meeting of Europe's communist and workers parties made a significant contribution to the attainment of these aims.

There exist between the CPSU and the PCF solid ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation which have been tested by decades of joint struggle for common goals, and these ties are being increasingly developed. At the source of this militant solidarity stood V.I. Lenin, who held in high esteem the revolutionary potential of the French working class and who gave much assistance to the creation and formation of the PCF and to the rallying of French communists on the basis of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism. And no intrigues of the class enemy and opportunists are able to disturb this friendship and mutual fraternal solidarity, which are of great importance for the strengthening of the international communist movement's cohesion. A considerable contribution to the further development of the comradely cooperation between the CPSU and the PCF was made by the January 1980 meeting of the delegations from our parties headed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Marchais, which reaffirmed the commonality of our parties' positions on the fundamental problems of the day. The CPSU Central Committee and all Soviet communists wish the PCF and its Central Committee new successes in strengthening the party and its links with the working people; [paragraph continues]

In uniting around the working class and its vanguard all democratic forces, and in the struggle against the threat of world war and for peace and the peoples' security; for France's independent foreign policy, for friendship between the French and Soviet peoples, for the interests of the working people of their country and for democracy and socialism.

Long live the PCF--the militant vanguard of the working people of France!

Long live the firm friendship and militant solidarity of the CPSU and PCF!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

USSR, GREECE SIGN LONG-TERM ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

LD221151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent B. Lipovoy dispatch from Yu. Gatselyuk "World Today" roundup: "Agreement Concluded"]

[Text] A new long-term agreement on developing economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Greece was signed in Athens 23 December, correspondent B. Lipovoy reports. The agreement envisages the further broadening of ties between the two countries in the industrial, agricultural, trade and technological spheres. As T. Rendis, Greek deputy foreign minister, stated in an interview with Soviet correspondents, the new agreement contains a broad long-term basis for expanding the scale of bilateral cooperation and will undoubtedly be useful and fruitful for the peoples of both countries.

'VANDALISM' PROTESTS LODGED IN THE HAGUE

LD041552 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 4 Jan 81

["A Protest to the Government of the Netherlands"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan TASS--As it became known here, in connection with criminal elements' provocative actions against the Aeroflot representation and the trade presentation of the USSR in the Netherlands, the Soviet Embassy in The Hague handed over to the Government of the Netherlands a note of the following contents: "On an instruction of the Soviet Government, the USSR Embassy in The Hague is expressing a resolute protest to the Government of the Netherlands in view of the gross provocation staged on December 30, 1980, against the Aeroflot representation in Amsterdam. As a result of that act of vandalism a fire originated in the building. Equipment and other property have been destroyed. It is only by a happy coincidence that people were not hurt. It is noteworthy that the attack took place after an anti-Soviet demonstration staged several days earlier outside the building of the USSR trade representation in Amsterdam, in connection with which the embassy lodged protest with the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Allthat indicates that the Netherlands authorities do not take proper measures to ensure the safety of the Soviet institutions in the Netherlands, virtually conniving at the doings of criminal elements. The Government of the USSR expects that the Netherlands side will take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the Soviet representations and Soviet citizens in the Netherlands and to prevent in future such intolerable sallies. The Soviet side insists on a strict punishment of those guilty and on compensation of the material damage caused to the trade representation and the Aeroflot representation. The Netherlands side is apparently aware that in the event of a recurrence of hostile actions against Soviet institutions and citizens, the Soviet side has means to make it realize those negative consequences which that may have for Soviet-Netherlands relations. Of course, responsibility for that rests entirely with the Netherlands side."

IRANIAN, U.S. POSITIONS ON HOSTAGES REPORTED

LD021742 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 2 Jan, TASS--The Iranian radio broadcast a commentary on the problem of the American hostages who are accused of spying. The commentary says, specifically, that the fact that the U.S. side is in no hurry to give a positive answer will compel Iran to assume a more hostile stand as a result of which the hostages will be brought before court. In accordance with the Islamic laws, the trial of the hostages might result in the passing of death sentence on them on the charges of spying. The holding of this trial, the commentary says, will reveal interference of U.S. imperialism in the affairs of other countries. The United States' embassies abroad will come against great difficulties since these embassies are the centres of plotting and spying. The United States' honour and reputation will be a bigger disgrace than ever.

Washington, 2 Jan, TASS--Speaking at a press conference, a spokesman of the State Department described the commentary of the Iranian radio as causing concern. Touching upon the question of the satisfaction of financial claims of Iran, the spokesman of the State Department said that this is connected with numerous difficulties which can hardly be overcome within a short period of time.

Paris, 2 Jan, TASS--According to a report of FRANCE PRESSE, Chairman of the Supreme Court of Iran Beheshti whom the parliament appointed supervisor over the observance of its decisions, said at a press conference that he has no intention of budging on any of the four demands that were advanced by the parliament as the conditions for the release of the hostages.

As is known, Iran demands that the United States should pledge itself not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs, should "defreeze" Iranian assets in the sum from eight to 13 billion dollars that are kept in U.S. banks, should drop all lawsuits and other claims of U.S. firms and individuals to Iran that were brought after the outbreak of the conflict and should return to Iran the wealth that was plundered by the shah and his family and was taken abroad.

Beheshti described the demand to the United States to offer guarantees of non-interference in the internal affairs of Iran as the most important of the demands.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY ON HOSTAGES, EVENTS CITED

LD042142 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 Jan, TASS--Tehran radio came out with a commentary which says, in particular: Already today one can predict that the problem of the U.S. hostages until January 20 (the date of Ronald Reagan's taking office as the president of the USA) will remain where it is--in a deadlock. The revolution in Iran, the radio emphasizes, has dealt a severe blow at U.S. imperialism and its allies. This brings Ronald Reagan to an idea of revising Carter's foreign policy and giving it new directions. The incoming U.S. administration is faced with a dilemma: to use force against Iran or to solve problems through diplomacy. However, the commentary points out, it appears that the Reagan administration will resort to violence.

It would be an error for the new administration to believe that in that case the Iranian Government will show a greater leniency in the hostage issue, the Tehran radio points out in this connection. U.S. aggressive policy will result in the opposite; rather, it will entail a destruction of oil wells in the Middle East, which are vitally important for the economy of the West. The radio points out in conclusion that Reagan ought to act with greater restraint.

New York, 4 Jan, TASS--The Tehran correspondent of the New York TIMES reports Iranian officials' meeting with the group of Algerian diplomats who are carrying out a mediatory mission in the negotiations between Tehran and Washington. The latest U.S. proposal on the case of the fifty-two U.S. hostages was discussed during the meeting.

The main point in the proposal, as is reported, is the professed readiness of the USA to remit 5,000 million to (?6.22) million dollars to the Algerian National Bank. The New York TIMES reports that such is exactly the amount of those Iranian assets frozen in the USA which have been relatively unaffected by law-suits. The USA offered to release the rest of the assets, the aggregate sum of which, according to estimates, is up to 14,000 million dollars, as law-suits concerning them are examined by an international arbitration commission. [sentence as received] The newspaper recalls that Iran presses for the remittance of 24,000 million dollars to Algeria.

As is known, as a condition for the release of the U.S. hostages, the Government of Iran demands that the USA pledge not to interfere in its internal affairs, unfreeze the Iranian assets frozen at the U.S. banks and cancel all law-suits and other claims by U.S. firms and private citizens against Iran, instituted after the conflict originated, and return to Iran the riches which were plundered by the shah and his family and taken abroad.

Tehran, 4 Jan TASS--Ahmad 'Azizi, staff member of the Iranian Prime Minister's Office, who is in charge of the U.S. hostages, announced that three of them that were in the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tehran have been transferred to another, "more appropriate" place. Among them is B. Laingen, former U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in Iran.

IRANIAN GOVERNOR DENIES USSR BORDER BUILDUP

LD051014 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 5 Jan TASS--The governor general of eastern Azerbaijan Province, Baruhani, said in an interview with a correspondent of the newspaper KEYHAN in Tabriz that reports by the Voice of America radio station about "the Soviet Union's war preparations on the Iranian border are utter lies."

Baruhani said that "America is spreading such mendacious materials with a view to creating new problems for Iran. Compared with the other provinces, eastern Azerbaijan is the calmest one. The atmosphere of tranquility and peace prevails on the borders."

"We are linked with our northern neighbour", he said, "by quite good relations. Thanks to transit across the Soviet Union, we import all goods we need".

EGYPTIAN AID TO AFGHAN REBELS CRITICIZED

LD042312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1553 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan (TASS)--TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

As Cairo newspapers reported today, the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries visiting Egypt received "memorable presents" from the Egyptian authorities on Saturday--sets of antitank missiles and shells with launchers, hand and antitank grenades. The As-Sadat regime is increasing in this way its military assistance to counterrevolutionary forces and mercenaries acting against the DRA people's Government and the April revolution in Afghanistan.

In recent days the Egyptian authorities have particularly activated their anti-Afghan campaign. The tone of anti-Afghan statements and appeals has taken on an aspect of military hysteria, being whipped up in order to distract the attention of the Egyptian public from the real enemies of the Arab peoples--Zionism and American imperialism. Showering praises on Israel, which continues to occupy Arab lands, and Washington, which is building up its military presence in the Near East, the Egyptian leaders are at the same time inciting other reactionary Arab regimes to aggression against the DRA, fighting for increasing aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

Following orders from Washington, the Egyptian authorities have joined in the dirty undeclared war which the United States, Beijing hegemonists and Zionists are waging against Afghanistan. They have organized special camps on Egyptian territory for the military training of mercenaries and Afghan counterrevolutionaries and are helping to move them to the territory of Afghanistan, where bandits are committing bloody crimes against the Afghan people. Moreover, all these evil deeds are concealed beneath demagogy about "the defense of Islam" for the sake of "saving the Muslims" they are killing righteous Muslims, and under the pretext of "saving Afghanistan" they are burning down schools and hospitals, killing teachers, children and doctors. And a policy such as this is today being raised in Cairo to the level of interstate relations.

The Egyptian authorities consider that they can crudely interfere in the internal affairs of the Afghan people and carry out aggressive actions against the DRA through the hands of mercenaries. Such actions run counter to international norms and will not be able to blunt the vigilance of the Arab peoples, who see the threat to their security and independence in the aggressive policy of Israel serving as an instrument of U.S. interests in the area, and not in the mythical "Soviet threat," and no matter what "friendly ties" should today link Tel Aviv and Cairo, Israel was and remains, for all the Arab nations, the main aggressor and invader in the Near East.

KISSINGER TOUR OF AFRICA, MIDEAST REPORTED

LD041904 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 4 Jan, TASS--The trip of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Egypt, Somalia, Oman, Israel, Saudi Arabia is keynoted by growing interference of the United States into other countries' affairs. As is reported by the FRANCE PRESSE News Agency from Mogadishu, when leaving Somalia, Henry Kissinger declared for a further "build up of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean." Negotiations of the overseas voyager with President of Somalia Siad Barre touched upon, specifically, the use of military structures put at the disposal of the United States on the Somali territory, FRANCE PRESSE points out. What was at issue in actual fact was expansion of global American interference in Africa, the Indian Ocean basin and the Middle East. In Mogadishu, Henry Kissinger emphasized the notorious "national interests" of the United States in the region, which is far from the United States, in a bid to justify American expansion by the mythical "Soviet threat." News analysts qualify Kissinger's pronouncements as an obvious attempt not only to sow strife between developing countries, but also to usurp the "right" to use force against independent states carrying out a course which is not to the liking of Washington.

Egypt, Somalia, Oman, Israel and Saudi Arabia are assigned the main part in furthering these overtly hegemonistic plans, as the American press itself admits. The U.S. designs, stresses a statement of the ADEN NEWS AGENCY, are a grave threat to security in the region and can be considered as shameless disrespect on the part of the United States for peoples' right to freedom and the choice of their own independent way of development. In the course of the negotiations in Mogadishu, Kissinger backed Somalia's stand on problems of the Horn of Africa, saying that Somalia's stand was of interest, and he described the exchange of opinions on that issue as very useful. Somalia is known to claim part of the territory of neighbouring Djibouti, Kenya and Ethiopia. Though the current trip is advertised as "private," Kissinger admitted that upon his return to Washington he would give an account to the new leadership about the negotiations.

RESULTS OF ANGOLAN PARTY CONGRESS VIEWED

LD050813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 80 p 5

[Valeriy Volkov dispatch under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Following the Course of Consolidation"]

[Excerpts] Luanda--The first, extraordinary congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor [PLA-PT] has been held in Luanda. The congress confirmed the Angolan revolution's strategic aim--the establishment in the country of the material and technical base for building the bases of socialism. The course toward strengthening the state sector in the key sectors of industry and toward setting up large specialized farms and peasant cooperatives in the countryside will be continued.

The congress confirmed the principled course of the party and state in the foreign policy sphere. Its main content, the concluding document says, is invariably the struggle for peace, independence and progress and against imperialism, racism and reaction. The congress resolution calls for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the world revolutionary movement, particularly the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other socialist community countries, and with the communist parties. The congress participants expressed solidarity with the patriots of Namibia and South Africa who are waging a struggle against racism and for national liberation.

The extraordinary congress was a major event not only in the MPLA-PT's life but also in that of the entire Angolan people. It was an important stage on the path of rallying the working masses around the combat vanguard.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SECOND CUBAN CP CONGRESS

Castro Speech

LD021101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 80 pp 4-5

[TASS report under the rubric "Second Cuban Communist Party Congress": "Comrade Fidel Castro's Report"]

[Text] Havana, 18 Dec--Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and chairman of the Republic's State Council and Council of Ministers, delivering the report at the Second PCC Congress, stated:

We are living in unusual and difficult times. Today no country is isolated from the outside world. No country lives or can live under a glass dome. The actions of one state, however small, can affect other countries too. Evidence of the significance of every event and every new step is provided by the presence at the present congress of the worthy representatives of more than 140 revolutionary, progressive and democratic parties and organizations from all over the world.

The strength of such a small country as Cuba does not lie in its military or economic might; it is strength of a moral nature. Cuba was the last country to gain liberation from Spanish colonialism, but the first country in the Western Hemisphere to gain liberation from American imperialist domination. Cuba was first in the Western Hemisphere to embark on the new path--the path of creating new, higher forms of economic and public life. It was the first to embark on the path of building socialism on our continent. In our life, everything is new. We have traveled a difficult path. We have had to issue a challenge to the mightiest imperialist power, which is located only 90 miles from our shores; we have had to wage a struggle against reactionary ideas which have been disseminated over centuries and even millenia, a struggle against the savage hatred of the exploiting classes, against isolation, hostility, threats and slander, against a fierce campaign on the part of those who monopolize a significant proportion of the mass media throughout the world. In order to continue along the chosen path, we had to be unafraid of aggressive acts and even threats of complete annihilation.

Not all that we did was wise, not all our decisions were correct--as is true of any revolutionary process. But we stood firm. It is nearly 22 years now since 1 January 1959. We did not yield, we did not make a single concession to imperialism, we did not renounce one of our ideas or our revolutionary principles. Just such qualities as honesty, consistency, firmness and selflessness characterize our revolution's political standpoint. Fearfulness or indecision have never been characteristic of our people; we have always recognized unhesitatingly our own errors and miscalculations--something which often requires greater courage than the readiness to sacrifice your life.

The treasurehouse of experience and revolutionary ideas which we inherited from the past of our people and of all mankind is our most valuable possession. It must be constantly enriched by practice and example. Herein lies the sacred duty of every revolutionary, and in order to fulfill that duty the strictest criticism and self-criticism, honesty and uncompromisingness are needed.

Can the Cuban experiment be stopped? Will imperialism succeed in nullifying Cuba's example? Never! Now, at a time when hurricane winds are blowing in our hemisphere and throughout the world, when the forces of reaction and extreme rightwing elements are strengthening their power in the mightiest imperialist country, we say: Never! You can physically annihilate Cuba, but you cannot break it. You can never enslave it again, it will never yield, and we are profoundly convinced that our example will be immortal. As Marti said: "The northern seas will flow into the southern seas and a snake will hatch from an eagle's egg before we will renounce the struggle for freedom and the motherland's prosperity."

From the times of the Paris Commune to our own day, real communists have always been notable for their heroism. Throughout history nobody has been able to surpass them in self-sacrifice, solidarity, devotion, selflessness and the readiness to give their lives for the just cause. No other political idea in the course of the development of human society has had such devoted, selfless adherents. Man's best, purest feelings have been manifested in the battles to destroy the exploitation of man by man, which is thousands of years old. Marx, Engels and Lenin were not the bearers of mystical ideas; the selfless continuers of their cause have not sought recompense in another world for their sufferings. It was here on earth that people's destiny had to be changed, and that is why they were prepared for any test, prepared unhesitatingly to give their lives for the sake of others' happiness, asking nothing for themselves.

It makes you indignant to hear how in our day people who are completely indifferent to the exploitation of man by man and to blatant inequality between people or even support them are sometimes called revolutionaries. The bourgeoisie sometimes calls real reactionaries revolutionaries. We cannot deny that those who struggle for their motherland's independence in a colonial or neocolonial country and who fight for freedom in the conditions of tyranny are genuine revolutionaries. But in the modern world only the communist embodies the idea of independence, the idea of freedom, the idea of genuine justice and equality between people. Moreover he embodies the idea of internationalism--this is, fraternity, solidarity and cooperation between all people and peoples of the world. And when the ideas of independence, freedom, equality, justice and fraternity between people and peoples merge into one, they are invincible.

Communists--that is what we want to be! Communists--that is what we wish to remain in the future. Our vanguard is a vanguard of communists! Our congress is a congress of communists and of the people who support them--of a people of communists. There has never been, is not and will never be any force in the world capable of preventing it.

The keynote speaker went on to survey the country's economic and social development from 1976-80 and set out the main features of the basic domestic policy guidelines for the coming period.

We must start, he said, with the fact that it was not possible to fulfill the economic development plan with the exact figures and volumes of material production laid down by the first congress. As early as 28 September 1976 we explained to the people that, because of the sharp fall in sugar prices, world inflation, the deterioration in trade exchange conditions and the exacerbation of the international economic crisis, the economic tasks outlined for the next 5 years could not be fulfilled. We told the people this truth in all sincerity. We did not achieve the 6-percent annual growth outlined in the plan, but that task was two-thirds fulfilled. In elaborating directives for the country's economic development for the Second 5-Year Plan we have proceeded on the basis of a very realistic appraisal of the experience accumulated over this period and have based our calculations on reliable indicators. The main point is to overfulfill the tasks set, not to leave them unfulfilled. The party must not set itself impossible tasks. It is a matter of our responsibility, honor and prestige. In no way does it release us from the duty to do everything possible. We would not be revolutionaries and honest people if we acted differently.

The 1976-80 5-year period, which is drawing to an end, the report goes on to say, has been marked by outstanding successes in the sphere of the organization of Cuba's national economy and in the struggle to create the conditions needed for the more efficient utilization of our production resources, and also by significant achievements in economic development and in fulfilling tasks in satisfying our people's requirements increasingly fully. At the same time the period which has elapsed has been marked by numerous objective difficulties--both internal and external--which prevented us from achieving all the goals set. Despite this we have been able to achieve completely satisfactory economic growth rates, particularly in view of the complexity of the world situation and the conditions in which underdeveloped countries which are not oil exporters have to resolve their problems. The average annual increase in global social product over those 5 years was 4 percent at fixed prices.

It must be noted that we have not only achieved these growth rates but have even been able to significantly improve the efficiency of our work in a whole series of important directions. Labor productivity has increased 3.4 percent annually.

In the 5-year period now ending, the leading place in economic development has belonged to industrialization. In the years which have elapsed it has been possible to achieve greater integration of national economic sectors, and the country's infrastructure has continued to expand. From 1976-80 capital investments reached 13.2 billion pesos, which is nearly 75 percent more than in the previous 5-year period and 1 billion pesos more than the total sum of capital investments in the sphere of industry in the 15 years up to 1975. Some 19 percent of capital investments were channeled into agriculture. This correlation differs sharply from previous 5-year when about 40 percent of total capital investments were allocated to agriculture, while 25-30 percent went to industry. All this accords fully with the first congress decisions on the need to step up the industrialization process over the 1976-80 5-year period.

The speaker then dwelt in detail on the development of various sectors of the economy. He noted, in particular, that in the current 5-year period sugar production has increased 25 percent compared with the previous 5 years, the average annual rate of growth of production in basic industry was 5 percent, the average annual increase in electricity generation--8.7 percent, and the average annual growth rate in ferrous metallurgy and machine building--6.7 percent. More than 1,000 sugar cane-harvesting combines have been produced. Over the 5-year period the volume of construction totaled 7 billion pesos, which is approximately 2.8 billion pesos more than in 1971-75. In the past 5 years foreign trade has been characterized above all by the improvement in the conditions of trade exchange with socialist countries and the reduction of imports from capitalist countries.

In the past 5 years, F. Castro noted, international cooperation has continued to develop. Within CEMA, there has been particular development of programs aimed at expanding Cuba's production of sugar, citrus friuts, nickel, equipment for the sugar industry and computer hardware, and also programs for geological prosepcting and the development of science and technology. Cuba has joined the CEMA banking system and participates in multilateral programs being implemented in other countries belonging to that organization. Joint bilateral commissions are working systematically on fulfilling intergovernment agreements which provide for the implementation of capital investment projects and other forms of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

During the 5-year plan we have engaged in the purchase of major industrial projects on a compensation basis, paying for the cost of equipment with some of the output produced.

In the coming years all forms of cooperation, including multilateral and bilateral cooperation and cooperation with international organizations, will become deeper in nature; the use of new forms of financing will be extended; work will be done to improve the process of concluding contracts for the supply and delivery of sets of equipment; it is essential to make better use of foreign technical assistance and to continue to help developing countries.

The report devoted considerable attention to the development of science and technology, the improvement of trade and consumer services to the population, the development of health care, education, culture and sport and questions of policy in the labor and social security sphere.

One of our undoubted achievements in the economic sphere, F. Castro, is the gradual introduction of a system of economic management and planning with a view of creating machinery which will help us to work more efficiently, to use our resources to greater effect and to form our political and economic leaders' economic consciousness.

In the planning sphere important tasks have been resolved; the plan has begun to play the part assigned to it as a decisive factor in economic activity. Progress has been achieved on methodological questions and in the compilation of annual and 5-year plans, and work is under way on defining development prospects up to the year 2000. Organization has improved from year to year and the calendar schedules for elaborating the plan have become more precise; here wider participation by enterprises and working people in this process have been achieved. Such concepts as capital investments, prime cost, profit and profitability have been incorporated in the plan. Work has been done on sectorial planning, and the necessary organizational basis has been created for the development of territorial planning.

A long section of the report is devoted to the main guidelines for economic and social development submitted for examination by the congress. F. Castro said, in particular:

In accordance with existing agreements with the Soviet Union, the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam and Mongolia, based on work on coordinating plans (this work is also practically complete with respect to Romania and has made signigicant progress with respect to Hungary and Poland), the volume of trade with those countries will increase 30 percent compared with the current 5-year period, and the total credits granted will double. These agreements specify the names and column of nearly 900 types of imports for each year, that is, 3 times more than in the current 5-year plan. At the same time we have elaborated thoroughly a program of mutual relations with the capitalist market, on which our economy continues to depend to some extent. On the whole we believe that the plan has realistic foundations.

In accordance with the plan, gross national economic output is to increase by an average of 5 percent a year, that is, more than in the current 5-year period, when the corresponding figure was 4 percent.

The plan is characterized by a clear tendency to increase exports and replace imported goods with output from our own country, so as to reduce dependence on the foreign market.

The plan provides for the increasing satisfaction of our people's requirements, particularly those which have hitherto been fulfilled least, and also the elimination of certain "bottlenecks" in our economy.

We will mainly strive to complete construction already begun, instead of making new capital investments, and also to shorten schedules for construction, installation and startup operations on construction projects. New capital investments will be channeled chiefly into the sphere of industrial production.

The main aim of the country's economic and social development, F. Castro said, is to finish building the material and technical base of socialism by means of socialist industrialization and the constant improvement of social production efficiency, the gradual creation of a rational production structure in the economy so as to ensure relatively high, stable growth rates, and the development of internal and international economic specialization, cooperation and integration, and also to satisfy increasingly fully the people's material and spiritual needs and to ensure people's all-round education. In following this path it is necessary to ensure a gradual economic upsurge until the standard of development of the European CEMA countries is reached.

Our foreign economic activity must be a factor promoting development. In this connection it is necessary to promote exports of traditional goods and the accelerated development of exports of nontraditional products with a higher value. It is necessary to ensure preferential rates of growth in exports compared with imports.

The attainment of these goals msut be based on broad international cooperation, in which the main direction will be the deepening of economic, scientific and technical integration with the CEMA countries and particularly the Soviet Union, and also active participation in specialization and coproduction and the deepening of economic relations with underdeveloped countries, above all with countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into account the positive trend toward the restoration of those countries' national control over their own natural resources. This opens up potential for Cuba's participation in trade and economic alliances which could be formed in our region.

In the coming years we must complete work on long-term plans for the period up to the year 2000, to which end it is planned to elaborate--with the participation of the other socialist countries--a general plan for economic and social development, which will make it possible to choose the most expedient option for long-term development, elaborate concrete programs and measures to ensure its implementation and determine the main directions of our country's participation in the international socialist division of labor.

The section of the report devoted to Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces notes that the up-to-date standard of development of Cuba's Armed Forces and their excellent level of equipment with sophisticated hardware would have been impossible without the tremendous assistance of the USSR, which since the difficult days of the intervention at Playa Giron has generously supplied us with combat hardware for the country's defense and whose selfless, exemplary, modest specialists have worked efficiently alongside ours for 20 years. We must increase our defense capability, F. Castro said, and be ready for combat operations not only using our regular troops, but with the participation of the entire people.

In resolving questions associated with the country's defense our party, the state, and political and mass organizations must devote priority attention to the vitally important task currently being resolved--the creation of territorial militia troops, which will be a necessary supplement to our entire defense system. Together with regular troops and the reserve, they will form a huge people's army for our revolution, as was announced on 1 May this year, in the face of American threats and military maneuvers around Cuba. The enthusiasm with which this idea was supported by the broad people's masses again confirms our people's high patriotic and revolutionary awareness, whose clearest expression is precisely the readiness to defend the motherland's sovereignty and the cause of socialism at any cost.

In speaking of what our armed forces have done over the past 5 years it is impossible not to note their rapid, resolute and brilliant fulfillment of the tasks set by the party in giving international assistance to Angola and Ethiopia. Thousands of kilometers from the homeland, our troops, a large percentage of whom were working people drafted from the reserve, fought resolutely alongside the heroic Angolan and Ethiopian fighters and vanquished the aggressors, who are in the service of imperialism and had encroached on territorial integrity, independence and the revolution in those fraternal African countries.

Today we are much stronger militarily, and the people whose sons are capable of fighting, without thought for their own lives, [at this point IZVESTIYA adds: "capable of giving their lives a thousand times over, in any corner of the world and without hesitation, for the motherland, for the country which gave them birth"] will never be conquered. The courageous fighters of our Revolutionary Armed Forces deserve our people's respect, gratitude and love.

The report devotes great attention to the work of public and mass organizations--the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, the National Association of Small Farmers, the Federation of Cuban Women, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, student organizations, the Organization of Jose Marti Pioneers, the country's creative unions and the Union of Young Communists [UJC]. It says, in particular:

In the period since the first party congress there has been qualitative growth in the UJC's ranks, the workers' stratum has grown, and special attention has been devoted to the exemplary conduct of UJC members who are students: The age for membership of the organization has been extended to 30. A candidate stage has been introduced for entry into the organization.

The numerical strength of the UJC has increased--by June 1980 it has reached 422,586 members and candidates, which is 83,000 more than in December 1975. The UJC, fulfilling the instructions of the first party congress on swelling its ranks from among young workers, has achieved an increase in that category to 79,000 members, which is twice the figure for December 1975. The number of new members and candidates who are students has also increased by 25,000.

Our task is to ensure that the UJC, schoolchildren's and students' organizations and also the Pioneer Organization continue to develop their characteristic qualities, play their party and work actively, with enthusiasm and initiative, to fulfill their tasks.

The revolution has not finished--it is only at the very beginning of its long historical path. The development of science and technology, the exploitation of nature, the attainment of a higher level of public and political awareness, the fulfillment of our international duty, the completion of socialist building and progress along the path to communism--these are some of the tasks now facing the younger generation. Like young Cubans in all eras, this generation is equal to the demands of the time. Better prepared in every respect, it will be a worthy heir to today's revolutionaries and will augment our people's glorious victories.

Our Communist Party--the best thing created by the revolution and the guarantee of its further development--is approaching this congress with great achievements. We can now state with legitimate pride that the party has become even stronger, better organized and more experienced; its members' cultural level has increased and it enjoys increasingly profound, constant respect and love from the working people's masses.

At our first congress special attention was devoted to the party's social composition from the viewpoint of the nature of its members' and candidates' labor activity and also the need to supplement the party ranks from among representatives of the most important spheres of the country's economic and social life. Moreover the expediency was noted of increasing the representation of women in the party according to concrete potential and conditions locally.

In the process of fulfilling these tasks a substantial growth in party ranks has taken place over the past 5 years. Whereas on 31 December 1975 the number of party members and candidates totaled 211,642, in July 1980 it was 434,143. Thus the party's ranks have doubled in 5 years. The basic principle of this extensive work has been concern for the party's qualitative makeup. Thanks to the growth of the party ranks in the period concerned, the number of primary party organizations has increased from 20,344 in December 1975 to more than 26,500 at present. The positive fact should be noted that in the last 3 years alone primary organizations have been created at 3,195 projects where they did not formerly exist or have been rebuilt.

The past years have been marked by a substantial improvement in the party's social composition. Whereas in December 1975 working people directly engaged in production and the service sphere made up 36.3 percent of the total numbers in the party, today they make up 47.3 percent. Thus it has been possible to ensure that working people in those sectors have become our party's main nucleus, as was envisaged in the resolution on party life adopted at the first congress.

We regard it as a very positive fact that 35.5 percent of the total number of those joining the party over the past 5 years have come from the ranks of the UJC; this indicates that even in the conditions of a broad influx of working people into the party, the UJC remains one of the main sources of recruits to party ranks.

The party is fully determined to continue to combat an unconscientious attitude to work and all weak aspects and shortcomings, to invariably display exactingness toward party members and candidate members and to inculcate a spirit of discipline in them, so that they set an example to all society, the speaker said. The party rules approved by the first congress came into force on 1 January 1976. During those years our leadership cadres and party members and candidate members have become aware that the rules are the basic law of party life; study of the rules and efforts to steadily implement them have become the day-to-day task of all Cuban communists. A high awareness has emerged that strict observance in practice of the principles of democratic centralism is a substantial condition of the party's ideological and political cohesion and unity of action.

Party members, primary organizations and leading party organs at all levels are carrying out work to introduce and strengthen the economic management and planning system, improve economic management methods and improve product quality. At present substantial work is underway with a view to further strengthening the party's role in managing, organizing and increasing the efficiency of the economy. At the same time measures are being adopted to strengthen the authority of leading economic organs and ensure the fulfillment of economic programs. Here special attention is devoted to the development of key sectors of the national economy.

It is necessary to continue to work in the same direction, to continue to improve our economic management mechanisms and to lead the entire production process in accordance with our line of increasing exactingness and efficiency in the national economy.

Much fruitful work on leading cadres' political and ideological training has been performed within the system of party schools whose 20th anniversary we are marking this year. Some 24,512 people graduated from party schools during the present 5-year period.

Over 81,324 party members and candidate members completed the Marxist-Leninist theory course during the past 5-Year Plan.

The general educational standard of rank and file party members and candidate members has been raised particularly successfully. This becomes evident when comparing the present position with that of 1975, when 60.3 percent of communists had only elementary education. Some 80.7 percent of party members have now managed to reach the 8th grade or above, and the first congress resolution has thereby been fulfilled.

We note with satisfaction the fact that the principle of collective leadership has been strictly observed at the highest party levels. The broadest range of questions of a state, party and international nature has been discussed collectively. The work of leading party organs has been characterized by a total lack of any sign of factions or splinter groups. The principles of internal democracy, democratic centralism and iron discipline are at the basis of our party's life.

Our ranks have grown considerably in recent years, and this is a positive growth. Never have we sacrificed nor will we sacrifice quality for quantity. If our ranks are now being filled by those who have decided to assume the lofty responsibility of party member or candidate member, this is simply evidence of how much the revolutionary spirit's force and our people's awareness have grown in recent years.

Surely there are no difficulties which we cannot overcome with the support of that impressive force: Our supreme concern is to strengthen the moral makeup, prestige and influence of rank and file party members who are to serve as a revolutionary example for everyone. We are achieving increasing success here in proportion to the deeper understanding of the vocation of the communist, who must be first in labor and set an example of self-sacrifice, selflessness and revolutionary modesty. We are the vanguard not because we deem ourselves such but precisely because the people perceive us as such. It is our difficult but esteemed and lofty task to be the vanguard of a vanguard people and to be a communist among a people of communists.

The close, indissoluble link with the masses was and will remain our party's reliable reference point. We will revere our party's revolutionary purity, our unity and our ideology. This will serve not only our motherland's interests but also the cause of socialism and communism throughout the world.

At a certain stage in the current 5-year plan, a section devoted to issues of the ideological struggle says, it became clear that certain vices had appeared in our country. Some people arrently began to believe that the creation of state institutions, the establishment of a socialist legal system, the formation of organs of people's power and the subsesubsequent introduction of a system of economic management and planning would of themselves produce miracles and that everything would improve greatly without the necessary all-determining human activity. Worse still, signs began to be observed of a growing lack of moderation, carelessness, a lowering of exactingness, a desire for privilege and personal profit and other similar phenomena accompanied by a fall in labor discipline. Our worst enemy could not have caused us greater harm. Could this have meant the beginning of the process of the revolution's decline in our country, which is in close proximity to the imperialist enemy? Is this the inevitable rule for every revolution which comes to power? Under no circumstances can this be, nor can it be allowed. These phenomena have shown that no weakening of exactingness can be allowed under any circumstance in the revolutionary process. A frank discussion of problems was held, measures were taken and these harmful tendencies began to be overcome. However, all this is not enough, we must be constantly on the alert and treat all manifestations of the petit-bourgeois spirit, desire for personal profit, weakening of revolutionary discipline or the slightest evidence of abuse, however insignificant it might seem, with the maximum vigilance and the strictest exactingness. What has happened must serve as a warning and an example to us. The nationwide support for the struggle for exactingness and against any manifestations of carelessness or the desire for personal profit are evidence of how deeply the moral principles of the revolution have asserted themselves among our people and confirm that our revolutionary process is not only not weakening but is strengthening constantly. Unremitting vigilance, as has been said, is the price of victory. It is also the price of revolution.

It is an indisputable fact that our people's communist and internationalist consciousness has strengthened in recent years. Affirming this, we have in mind particularly not only important achievements in the sphere of cultural and theoretical training. We mean primarily specific matters which make manifest our people's consciousness. An increasing labor enthusiasm and a more noticeable desire for good organization, exactingness, militancy and revolutionary unwillingness to compromise are now being observed throughout the country. This is felt particularly keenly within our working class.

Our labor intelligentsia's activity has been marked by brilliant deeds in these years. Tens of thousands of teachers, instructors, doctors and other experts and technicians have been working selflessly in our country and have been taking part enthusiastically in carrying out difficult and honorable missions abroad. [paragraph continues]

Hundreds of thousands of our Revolutionary Armed Forces soldiers and reservists have resolutely expressed their readiness to participate in the internationalist aid given to fraternal peoples who are victims of aggression. In just such a way millions of our compatriots are now occupying a genuinely proletarian life stance which is characterized by modesty, moderation, collectivism, honesty and disciplined behavior.

However, this does not mean that we have always performed our political and ideological work in the best way or, moreover, that we can rest on our laurels and sit with arms folded.

It is necessary to understand the peculiarity of those conditions under which Cuba has been waging the struggle against imperialism on the ideological front for over 20 years now. We are compelled to take up courageously the overt challenge constantly hurled at us by the existence a few miles from our shores of the world's richest and most aggressive capitalist country--a paradise of individualism, games of chance, drug addiction, prostitution and the other vices which divide people.

Imperialism does not cease its attempts to undermine our national self-awareness and constantly puts it to the test. With this aim it resorts to flagrantly displaying its wealth, formed largely by pillaging and exploiting underdeveloped countries; it constantly uses bribery and incites our country's citizens to desertion and treachery.

Over a long period of time a merciless ideological struggle has been and will long continue to be waged between imperialism and the Cuban revolution, not only in the sphere of revolutionary and political ideas but also regarding our people's national and patriotic feelings. The imperialists do not want to reconcile themselves to the existence of a revolutionary and socialist Cuba, a Cuba which has freed itself forever from U.S. fetters, a Cuba which matured and grew up in the struggle against the U.S. colossus, a Cuba where the sentiment of patriotism is now stronger, deeper and more inviolable than ever.

We perceived the campaign fanned by imperialist propaganda over the events at the Peruvian Embassy with imperturable calm, F. Castro continued. Antisocial elements, initially termed "dissidents" by capitalist press agencies, showed themselves to the whole world as they actually are and the entire campaign of lies ended in ridiculous failure. Our people once again demonstrated their invincible strength, unity, conscientiousness, combat spirit and good discipline.

The young people, who passed their first revolutionary tests with honor, distinguished themselves particularly in this great political and ideological battle. During the time when Cuba was conducting the greatest purge in its history the people's masses and the revolution grew and were tempered considerably. In that process the people's patriotic spirit and determination to defend the principles of socialism and proletarian internationalism at any price became stronger. It also promoted the further development of the struggle for production, discipline and the elimination of our own internal shortcomings. Our enemy once again realized that our people cannot be insulted with impunity.

We regard the masses' actions in April and May of this year as one of the most important political, ideological and moral victories won by our revolution in all its history.

It should be stressed that this struggle, as we have already remarked, had a favorable impact on the solution of a whole series of ideological problems which had arisen lately.

The rebuff the people dealt to society's dross also signified in considerable measure a rebuff for indiscipline, parasitism, the desire for personal advantage, unconcern and other negative phenomena detrimental to us. This rebuff has coincided with the political, legal, material and administrative measures taken over recent months, and this has ensured an appreciable increase in exactingness and order in our society. Of course, this is not a one-day campaign. We intend to continue with the utmost strictness the efforts we have begun and to seek a final solution of theseproblems.

As has already been pointed out repeatedly and rightly, our political and ideological work cannot be abstract; it must be closely connected with the specific socioeconomic, national and international problems that constantly confront us. While continuing the educational-theoretical training of party cadres, party members and all the people in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, consistently defending Marxism-Leninism and waging the struggle against its distortion, we must at the same time pay special attention to working people's economic education in the basic principles and laws of socialism, to the moral education of children and young people and to strengthening the communist and international consciousness of all our fellow-citizens.

The principles of internationalism have been extensively and consistently reflected in our work of revolutionary education. We have sought to circulate abroad the truth about the Cuban revolution and to describe our successes, shortcomings and difficulties, and also socialism's achievements in all spheres of economic and social activity. Our people have achieved impressive successes in improving their level of political consciousness and receive adequate information regarding the main issues of the international situation.

We will continue to carry out work aimed at educating all the people on the basis of scientific theory and at eradicating prejudices, and at the same time we will promote the emergence of new traditions and customs helping to strengthen relations of fraternity and solidarity within our socialist society.

The party has paid paramount attention to raising the qualitative standards and improving the ideological and political content of the mass media's work. In the last few years the mass media have scored notable successes in fulfilling tasks connected with our socioeconomic development and with the ideological struggle against imperialism.

The development of our press has continued. A great deal of work has been done to ensure that a newspaper of its own is published in each province. The daily print run of these newspapers has now reached 264,000. New publications for children, young people and working people and also sociopolitical and popular science publications have appeared. The print run of the central press organs has increased and currently totals 930,000 copies per day. GRANMA has played a great role in informing and educating our people by actively contributing to improving their educational level and revolutionary consciousness.

Nonetheless, we are not completely satisfied with our press and mass media. There are still many shortcomings in this sphere. The quality of work in the spheres both of news and of analysis and criticism must be improved.

Ideology is above all consciousness. Consciousness is the revolutionary struggle, dignity, principles and morality. Ideology is at the same time a weapon in the struggle against any evil, weaknesses, privileges or immorality. Today the ideological struggle is for every revolutionary the front line of the revolutionary struggle.

Socialism is a system which is new in mankind's history. From the earlies days of its existence, which has only lasted a few decades, it has been subjected to hostile actions, intervention and aggression by imperialism. Fascism made a fierce attempt to destroy the first socialist state, which at the time was not even 24 years old.

The socialist camp was born in the smoldering ruins left by the fascist hordes, in the most ravaged parts of Europe, which were not among the most developed industrial regions of the continent. The conditions in which the ideas of socialism had to find their way were by no means simple or favorable.

The enemy has not given up its struggle against socialism, using all methods for this. In the military sphere he has forced the socialist countries to invest vast resources in defense. In the political sphere he has not stopped for a single day in his attempts to discredit the socialist countries and to shake and undermine their foundations.

This reality must not be underestimated, and our people, being so close to the United States, understand it better than anyone. Only the more consistent application of Marxist-Leninist principles can make us strong, invulnerable, invincible.

Our state is a state of working people, who exercise power in the revolutionary style. In no event must the party and communists weaken their very firm, close, profound links with the masses. They must not evade the strictest criticism and self-criticism. They must observe the principle of collective leadership, internal democracy, democratic centralism and iron discipline. Every communist must possess such qualities as exactingness, self-sacrifice, selflessness, modesty, honesty, a sense of solidarity and readiness to perform exploits.

The communist must be a staunch fighter, convinced of the absolute justice of his cause, diligent, industrious, exacting, thoughtful and boundlessly devoted to his people. Bureaucratic methods and the petit-bourgeois spirit are utterly alien to his principles. The closest, most unbreakable ties must exist between leadership cadres, ordinary party members and the people--ties based mainly on the example they set and on the certainty that the revolutionary lives for the people and dies for the people.

Peremptoriness, demagoguery, complacency, vanity and irresponsibility are inconceivable for a communist. A sense of comradeliness and humanity must be among the basis traits of his character. And above all is awareness of his international duty, which does not preclude the most profound sense of patriotism in the awareness that the motherland is above the individual, while above the motherland is mankind.

A communst party in power may permit serious errors of principle or close its eyes to them, but these errors have always cost the revolutionary process very dear. History confirms this. There have even been betrayals, which have deeply wounded the world revolutionary movement.

Is the process of socialist development in any country reversible, or not? It is absolutely irreversible, if its principles are observed. Our people have proved that. Even when we were in the very jaws of American imperialism its might did not frighten us, its wealth did not blind us, we did not accept its ideology, its actions did not shake us.

Have we indeed made errors? Yes, we have. Can we really say that we have been consistent in the strict observance of all principles together and each of them individually, that we are model communists, pure and impeccable, even as regards errors permitted unintentionally, through lack of ability or lack of knowledge? No, we are far from that, but the irreproachable honesty, loyalty to principles and devotion to the people that are characteristic of Cuban revolutionaries cannot be doubted.

Our party's close ties with the masses make it stronger, and its inflexible determination to observe principles in invincible.

On the other hand, Marxist-Leninist ideas are deeply rooted in our country alongside our people's patriotic and heroic tradition. [paragraph continues]

For us, the names of Cespedes, Agramonte, Gomez, Maceo and Marti are inseparable from those of Marx, Engels and Lenin. They are united in our awareness just as patriotic and international concepts are united, just as national independence, equality and social justice are united, as one country's history and world history, the motherland and mankind are united. The foundations of the country now building socialism were laid in the blood, sweat and heroic deeds of our glorious ancestors.

In the motherland, the country, that they created, we are doing what they would have done.

We will follow the example of the motherland's great founders and the creators of the new world. We will be true to their ideas, and there is no force on earth capable of dividing our party from our people or diverting our people from the path of revolution.

In the course of building socialism we still have much to do and many problems to resolve, but the principles we are following have already proved that they are much higher and immeasurably more humane than capitalist principles. Capitalism, with its egotism, crimes and vices, will die out, just as slave-owning and feudal societies died out. Whereas it may be possible for one country to take a step backward in its development, mankind as a whole can never do so.

International politcs, its complex development and the participation of our party and government in 1976-1980 have constantly been at the center of the party leadership's attention, the foreign policy section of the report says. The past 5 years have been rich in events. Many people have joined the growing family of revolutionary and progressive states. But the great people's victories which have occurred over the last 5 years must not mislead us concerning the essence of the international process and the serious threat which exists to the cause of peace and the peoples' national liberation.

The threat to the relaxation of international tension, emanating from the most reactionary imperialist circles, which was noted by the first congress, became increasingly evident and led to the situation where the complex detente process which had begun, of which we spoke in 1975 and which was decisively influenced by the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, was broken off and the threat again arose of a return to the "cold war" policy--more, a real threat of confrontation on an international scale.

The responsibility for this deterioration in the international situation rests entirely with imperialist countries, and above all with U.S. imperialist circles. The United States has acted as instigator and inspirer of the international campaign about the Soviet Union's alleged military superiority, pursuing a single goal--that of justifying new steps by Washington and its allies along the path of the arms race. American imperialism, taking advantage of the situation which arose as a result of the Chinese Government's pernicious policy and its leaders' betrayal of the cause of socialism and internationalism, has embarked on the creation of an anti-Soviet bloc incorporating China, Japan and the United States.

In 1978 the United States proposed to and then imposed on the NATO countries an increase in their military budgets while, not far from Washington, where that decision was taken, the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament was in progress.

The United States obtained its European NATO allies' agreement to the deployment in Europe in the near future of 572 medium-range missiles targeted on the Soviet Union. This decision is a highly serious, risky and dangerous step.

At the same time the United States took the decision to create powerful intervention forces called the Rapid Deployment Force, which constitute a threat to all the world's peoples and especially to countries with revolutionary or progressive systems which are struggling for liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This kind of policy governs the U.S. position in the Near East, where the United States is opposing the restoration of the Palestinian people's lawful rights and the Arab people's desire to recover their territories occupied by Israel. Starting in 1977, the United States rejected the idea of holding comprehensive talks on the Arab-Israeli question and did everything possible to impose the Camp David agreements and to slow down the solution of the Palestinian question.

In exactly the same way, being unwilling to contend with the democratic and social reforms being implemented by the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean in the course of their independence struggle, American imperialism responded to the Sandinist revolution's victory in Nicaragua and the revolutionary rising in El Salvador by trying to reassert its dominance in Central American and the Caribbean, brazenly declaring these regions a zone of U.S. "special interests."

The presence in Cuba of a limited number of Soviet military personnel from the time of the October 1962 crisis, of which all subsequent American administrations have been clearly aware from the outset, was used by U.S. ruling circles as a pretext for malicious and demagogic statements in connection with the sixth conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government and also for setting up in Florida a headquarters and a special services contingent for the purpose of facilitating rapid American intervention in any Latin American country. Another result of this extensive campaign was the decision to increase military appropriations by $42 billion and to build $33 billions' worth of nuclear missile complexes.

The increased military expansion in all regions of the globe and the policy of threats pursued by the present American administration were aggravated by the decision to postpone ratifications of the SALT II treaty. All this happened prior to the events in Afghanistan.

Imperialism and reactions' flagrant provocations, subversive actions and attempts to halt the development of the revolutionary process in that country complicated the situation to such a extent that help from the USSR became an essential condition of saving the April 1978 revolution and defending its gains. This served an an opportunity for the United States to try to justify its bellicose foreign policy course, begun several years previously, and to take further aggressive steps aimed against the Soviet Union.

At the present time, by all accounts, Afghanistan's new revolutionary leadership is consolidating its positions, and we hope that the situation in that country will normalize on the basis of observance of the principles of complete sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, peace and good relations among all states in the region. Cuba has made a number of efforts to improve Afghanistan's relations with Pakistan and Iran, which are also members of the nonaligned movement, in the hope of assisting the achievement of the above aims.

It is an indisputable fact that at the present time imperialism is trying once again to turn back the wheel of history, to play the role of international gendarme with even greater aggressiveness and to slow down the process of social and political change in the world.

This tense and dangerous international situation is currently being aggravated even further by the creation of an explosive situation around Poland. What is happening there is partly the outcome of imperialism's subversive policy against the socialist countries and accords with its long-term plans for infiltrating, destabilizing and liquidating socialism in the East European countries.

Poland has become the target of a malicious imperialist provocation against the socialist community countries. Reaction's offensive in that country proves quite clearly that a ruling revolutionary party must not depart from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, underestimate the role of ideological work or cut itself off from the people's masses. When mistakes have to be corrected, this must not be done through concessions to the external or internal class enemy.

We hope strongly that the PZPR is capable of changing the situation in its own country by its own resources. There can be no doubt that the socialist countries will do everything to perserve the socialist community's unity and very existence and to rebuff imperialism's aggressive actions. At the same time, there can be no doubt either that it is the sacred duty of the Polish communists themselves to achieve victory by their own resources in the struggle against antisocialist and counterrevolutionary elements.

That is the best thing they can do not only for their homeland but for socialism's common cause, for the world movement of revolutionary and progressive forces and for the cause of detente and of preserving peace. Fidel Castro expressed confidence that, despite the mistakes made, the Polish people's worthy sons and their communist vanguard will overcome the initial errors and accomplish the task by tirelessly raising their militant spirit, winning the support of the wholesome forces in their country and making use of the best moral, patriotic and revolutionary potential of their working class.

In the situation which has taken shape, F. Castro went on, the election held in the United States on 4 November holds a particular place. The fall in U.S. prestige and the loss of its leading role in the international arena, so skillfully utilized by the Carter administration's political enemies, the collapse of the American people's hopes and the emergence of a feeling of skepticism among them, together with such factors as the American hostages in Iran and the failed attempt to free them all contributed to the incumbent administration's presidential election defeat.

But it would be wrong to ignore the real significance of the recent U.S. election. Reagan's victory is a victory for the rightists. This is reaffirmed by the fact that the most liberal candidates were defeated in the Senate election.

These events and their effect on the international situation confirm the conclusion we reached at our first congress when we stated that detente, which the world's peoples desire so much and which is a fundamental guarantee of all mankind's future, was under constant threat from imperialism's host reactionary circles, which are unwilling to be reconciled to it. Nevertheless, the possibility exists of rescuing detente even in today's complex and danger-fraught international situation. The possibility of detente continues to exist first and foremost thanks to the firm and consistent peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union, together with the socialist countries and with the support of all the world's progressive forces.

An important element which no one can discount is the fact that the Soviet Union is capable of repelling any aggression unleashed against it. A nuclear adventure against the Soviet Union would bring the downfall of those who dared attempt it. Even the most aggressive imperialist circles do not forget this in their calculations. Even its allies will not follow the United States obediently along a path which for them would mean destruction in the first hours of a world war.

But it would be unwise to ignore or to underrate imperialism's aggressive potential. Imperialism has a dangerous military arsenal, above all a nuclear arsanal at its disposal which it is constantly striving to increase and to improve technically. In a similar manner it is improving and expanding its network of military bases in different regions of the world, which encircle the Soviet Union on all sides. [paragraph continues]

The United States is trying with might and main to eliminate the contradictions within the North Atlantic alliance, to restore the system of military blocs in Southeast, central and southwest Asia and also to reinforce the aggressive, antisocialist treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro.

The Government of China is a U.S. ally in its imperialist policy. That country's leaders support NATO's aggressive policy in every way and appeal for the increase and technical improvement of its armaments; they are encouraging and helping the United States in efforts to make Japan a springboard for attacking the Soviet Union; they continue to prepare for atomic war and to make no secret whatever of the fact; they fit nuclear warheads to their missiles; they declare the Soviet Union their mortal enemy; they are trying to spread their influence to Southeast Asia; they threaten their neighbors in the ASEAN bloc; and they carry out military aggression against Vietnam, forcing its people to break off the process of reviving the country and peacefully building socialism and to rise in heroic struggle to defend their homeland. In Africa and Latin America their policy aligns with the most reactionary forces' interests, and they are not averse to making friends with the most reactionary and venal regimes.

So we must be prepared for the most serious complications in the international situation, the speaker said.

In the struggle to preserve peace and to prevent a war which would be disastrous for our world the nonaligned movement can play an important role. The fact that the majority of world countries including almost all developing countries are members of it makes this movement an international force with which no one can fail to reckon and which exerts a daily more palpable influence on the course of world events. Born of the peoples' centuries of struggle to smash the fetters of colonialism and foreign oppression, the nonaligned movement has become today the invaluable helper of peoples struggling to consolidate independence and to eliminate backwardness and poverty. The sixth conference of nonaligned heads of state and government held in Havana in September 1979 was a vivid testimony to the movement's strength and to its influence in the international arena.

Cuba became chairman of the nonaligned movement at a time of exacerbating international tension, when numerous conflicts were growing, new centers of tension were emerging in different regions, and contradictions were becoming apparent which set some nonaligned countries against others.

Cuba has tried to find just and agreed solutions to eliminate disagreements existing between some nonaligned movement countries and causing them in certain cases to clash with one another, because Cuba recognizes that the movement needs internal unity if it is to play its important role in international politics. Cuba will consistently continue discharging its duties as chairman of the movement. It devotes and will go on devoting a lot of effort to this task, because it is convinced that in the current circumstances the nonaligned countries must strengthen their cohesion and unity and multiply their efforts in the struggle for peace and a just economic order and for real solutions to the urgent problems confronting our peoples.

Going on to dwell on relations between the United States and the Latin American and Caribbean countries, F. Castro said in particular:

Reagan's election victory will have an immediate and major effect on the political situation in Latin America. In elaborating its policy with respect to the decisive questions of war and peace the United States will be forced to take account of such real factors in the international situation as the indisputable might of the socialist countries and the cautiousness of its own [svoy] partners. Nonetheless, on the Latin American continent U.S. imperialist circles consider themselves less constrained in the implementation of their reactionary designs. And it is here that the clear danger which Reagan's victory represents for Latin America lies.

The danger represented by Reagan's declared policy with respect to Latin America is all the greater because it reflects the aspirations and intentions of a substantial section of U.S. financial capital, the transnational corporations, aggressive Pentagon circles and the CIA. Yet is is being presented to the U.S. people as a necessary policy according with U.S. national security interests--interests supposedly threatened by the "subversive activity" of Latin American countries, mainly Cuba, as well as by some sinister "Soviet intervention" allegedly in progress in the region.

At the same time, events show that it is becoming difficult for imperialism to lord it in its old Latin American backyard. In addition to the outstanding victories won by the peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada and the resolute struggle of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan peoples, there are other extremely important factors which must be taken into account in analyzing the situation in the Latin American and Caribbean countries. First it is essential to note the militant spirit of the people's masses, which has reached an unprecedented level. The fact that revolutionary national liberation movements with a profound social trend are becoming increasingly widespread on our continent and that the level of actions by the people's masses in different countries is rising testifies to a deepening of the crisis in the system of domination by imperialism and oligarchy in this region of the world and reveals a growing maturity in the movement of workers, peasants, youth, women and other population strata led by a numerically large and proven vanguard. The most vivid and heroic manifestation of this process has been the wonderful struggle of the Central American and Caribbean peoples mentioned above.

Every day, F. Castro went on to stress, our friendship and comradely relations are becoming stronger first and foremost with the Soviet Union, which always shows fraternal solidarity with our homeland, and also with the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and Romania--our partners in CEMA. Relations of close friendship and cooperation also exist with the SFRY.

Fraternal friendship is the basis of relations between revolutionary Cuba and the SRV. Strong ties link us to the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic. Our close relations with Kampuchea have been restored following its liberation from the inhuman Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. We maintain mutual relations of friendship and comradeship with the DPRK, which is struggling for the county's reunification.

We condemn the foreign policy of China, as a result of which no political relations exist between us. However, we maintain normal relations along state lines, mainly in the sphere of trade.

It is essential for the congress to reaffirm its determination to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with those who respect our country. Differences in ideology or in social systems must be no bar to this. We must try again and again to persuade the Latin American public that the unity of Latin America and the Caribbean countries is one of our constant tasks and that we regard this as the best way of achieving our continent's historical aims and of strengthening democracy and independence in every one of our countries.

The 5-year period just ended has confimred the correctness of the party's policy in the sphere of relations with capitalist countries. This policy is based on the possibility of maintaining relations of fruitful cooperation and mutual respect regardless of the difference in social systems.

It is in relations with the United States, the speaker pointed out, that our greatest contradictions in the world arena are manifested. These contradictions incorporate permanent and insuperable causes conditioned by the socialist character of the Cuban state and the imperialist nature of the United States. [paragraph continues]

But this is no justification for the extreme hostility shown toward Cuba by all successive U.S. administrations, due mainly to their stubborn unwillingness to acknowledge even the possibility of socialist countries' existing in this region, which is part of a fruitless attempt to wipe revolutionary Cuba off the Latin American and Caribbean map. Our party's first congress approved the Central Committee's principled policy based on readiness to resolve this historical contradiction caused by the aggressiveness of imperialist U.S. administrations and to discuss the questionof normalizing our relations with that country, and also on Cuba's firm position of refusing to take any official steps in that direction until the United States shows itslef ready to lift the blockade, discuss the problem of Guantanamo and desist from attempts to violate Cuban sovereignty.

Reagan's election introduces an element of uncertainty, more preceisely of danger into Cuban-American relations [this sentence is among passages omitted in IZVESTIYA]. At the present time no one knows exactly what the new administration intends to do. We have to proceed on the basis of the Republican Party platform, the public statements of the candidate himself and the utterances of the new president's advisers, who clearly reflect his thinking and his viewpoint. The stated intentions are extremely reactionary and dangerous. [IZVESTIYA carries the following additional passage here: "Without doubt the victory in U.S. politics has gone to extreme right forces. It is the duty of all peoples to be realistic, to avoid building illusions and to prepare to resolutely rebuff the policy proclaimed by imperialism and the reactionary group which has come to power."]

It would be preferable to wait for the moment when the new president takes office on 20 January and to listen to his official statements, made then as U.S. President. But our congress is starting today, and it is our sacred duty to prepare the party and the people for possible struggle.

Cuba will be ready to stand against any military blockade or intervention by American imperialism! In our country the struggle will never end as long as a single patriot capable of fighting still lives--and we have millions of people ready to fight to their last drop of blood. As Antonio Maceo said, "Anyone who tries to take Cuba will find himself left, if indeed he is not killed in the battle, with nothing but its land, reduced to blood-soaked dust." [This paragraph is among passages omitted by IZVESTIYA]

Cuba, F. Castro stated in conclusion, understands the worldwide-historical need for normal relations based on mutual respect, the recognition of every country's sovereign rights and nonintererence to exist among all the world's countries. Cuba believes that the normalization of its relations with the United States would contribute to the improvement of the political climate in Latin America and the Caribbean and also to the process of detente in the world. Cuba therefore does not refuse to resolve its historical dispute with the United States; but no one must try to force Cuba to change its position or to abandon its principles. Cuba is and will go on being a friend of the Soviet Union and of all the socialist states. Cuba adheres and will go on adhering to positions of internationalism.

We will not abandon our principles.

Homeland or death!

We will win!

Comrade Fidel Castro's report was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by tumultuous applause.

Delegates Cited on Unity

LD291115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 80 p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko and A. Trepetov: "Force of Fraternal Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] Havana, 21 Dec--In their speeches at the Second Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress the heads of the foreign delegations assessed highly the successes achieved by the communists, working class, peasantry, intelligentsia and entire people of Cuba. They spoke approvingly of the PCC's activity [PCC] and the republic's government.

The unity of actions of the community countries and their indestructible voluntary alliance and cohesion are a guarantee of the further victories of socialism and of successes in the struggle to prevent a new world war and for the peoples' freedom and independence, the heads of the fraternal parties' delegations stressed in their speeches. The socialist countries' support for the Cuban revolution, which occupies an outstanding place in the social transformations of our country, is a graphic example of genuine proletarian internationalism, said M. Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

It was pointed out at the congress that imperialism not only has not halted but, on the contrary, has stepped up its attempts to undermine the socialist countries' cohesion, to weaken them from within and to split the three main forces of the present revolutionary process--the world socialist system, the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement.

The congress delegates and guests greeted with applause the statement by the head of the PZPR delegation, E. Wojtaszek, candidate member of the politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to the effect that Poland is and will be a reliable element of the socialist community and the friend and ally of the USSR and all progressive and revolutionary forces.

The speakers spoke with anger and alarm of the danger posed by the most reactionary circles of imperialism, which have set themselves the goal of undermining detente.

"Our party exposes imperialism's attempts to suppress the progressive forces and fuel tension in the world. The role and authority of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the international arena are growing against the background of the deepening crisis of capitalism," noted Octavio Pato, member of the Political Commission of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee.

The Cuban Communists, like many representatives of the fraternal parties, condemn the treacherous policy of the Chinese leadership which has caused tremendous harm to the world revolutionary movement. The policy of Beijing, which has entered into an alliance with U.S. imperialism, presents a grave threat to peace.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS CUBAN REVOLUTION DAY

LD021107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal People's Holiday"]

[Text] The Soviet public is celebrating widely the 22d anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution--the day of Cuba's liberation. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people 30 December was devoted to this event.

The keynote speaker--V.A. Shamshin, USSR minister and vice president of the Soviet-Cuban friendship society--stressed that this time the fraternal people's holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of particularly joyful enthusiasm: The Second Communist Party of Cuba Congress successfully completed its work recently, and the 26th CPSU Congress opens in February next year. The speaker described the glorious path of Cuba's economic and social development during its years of independence and noted the steady growth of its international prestige.

J. Puerta Quiroga, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, noted that the republic's economic achievements are considerably helped by the aid from the CEMA countries and primarily the Soviet Union. He voiced thanks to the Soviet people for their reliable and effective support. Taking part in the meeting were B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

'SHARPENING'OF EL SALVADOR STRUGGLE NOTED

LD021705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 80 p 4

[PRAVDA political commentator Vitaliy Korionov article: "El Salvador: The Struggle Sharpens"]

[Excerpts] Reports are coming in from El Salvador that detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front have begun a major offensive. Particularly fierce fighting between the insurgents and the junta forces has developed in the north of the country. The patriots' offensive is gathering strength. The liberation struggle of El Salvador's people is entering a new phase. We are faced with yet further evidence that the sociopolitical crisis in Central America has become extremely acute. In its attempts to reverse the inexorable development of this process the United States is using every means. Special attention is being paid to El Salvador, which occupies an important strategic position in the region.

The Salvadoran military junta's treasury is forever being filled thanks to American financial aid. In 1980 alone the injections have topped $95 million. In view of the increased scale of the violence in El Salvador Washington made an abortive propaganda gesture: It suspended economic and military aid to the junta. But just a fortnight later the State Department announced the "immediate resumption" of the aid program for El Salvador, under which the country will get another $20 million before the end of this year. Of course, the United States is not confining itself to merely financing the junta. The weapons Salvadoran reaction is using to kill patriots are also American.

The attempts by certain American press organs to make out that the genocide is being implemented only by extreme rightwing Salvadoran forces are futile. What are the 200 American military specialists in the country doing? Isn't it on the "advice" that villages are burned, napalm is used and poisonous herbicides and defoliants are sprayed? Is it without their knowledge that aircraft and tanks are being used against the peaceful population? And it is not for nothing that the WALL STREET JOURNAL for 9 December made the characteristic admission: "The Carter administration is the junta's main supporter." But the atrocities of the punitive detachments are not achieving their aim, despite comprehensive assistance from their Washington patrons. The process of the unification of El Salvador's revolutionary, progressive forces is increasing. The Salvadoran people's strengthening unity is personified by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which unites the military-political progressive organizations, and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, which represents the broad democratic and patriotic forces. The National Liberation Front recently called on El Salvador's patriots to stage a general uprising and to create a revolutionary democratic government. It is to these forces that the future of suffering El Salvador belongs.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

WA051653 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Report by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, at 31 October Leningrad Obkom Plenum]

[Text] Comrades! A Central Committee plenum was held on 21 October which examined and, in the main, approved the drafts of the State Plan of the Country's Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1981.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, delivered an exceptionally profound and detailed speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This speech gave precise and specific directives connected with the more efficient use of the country's economic potential in the new 5-year period and made a high-minded and constructive analysis of the entire complex of tasks confronting the country at the current stage.

Wholly and fully approving the propositions and conclusions set forth in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum decreed that they be made the basis of the activity of all party, soviet and economic authorities and the union and Komsomol organizations for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1981 plan and the fuller use of intensive factors of economic development in the interests of an increase in the Soviet people's well-being.

The Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation, which was held in the wake of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, confirmed the State Plan and State Budget for 1981, and these documents thereby acquired the force of law.

The results of the work of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the country's highest organ of state power demonstrated convincingly that both in domestic and in foreign policy our party is following the correct, tested Leninist course. A tremendous amount of work has been done in the 10th Five-Year Plan for the settlement of key economic and social questions, and the Soviet state's international authority has been consolidated even further.

Securing a further growth in the people's well-being has been at the center of attention. Some R329 billion more than in the previous five-year plan have been allocated in the current one from national income for this purpose. The real income of the workers, kolkhoz members and employees has increased. Payments and benefits from the social consumption funds increased by R134 billion. The country's population will have received approximately half a billion square meters of living space in the 5 years.

Accomplishment of the vast social program has been and is based on an increase in our economy's industrial power. Industrial output to the value of R717 billion and agricultural products to the value of R50 billion more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan will have been produced in the 5 years. More than 1,200 large-scale industrial enterprises have been commissioned and the average annual grain harvest passed the 200-million-ton mark for the first time in this period.

In a word, new successes have been scored in all areas of work. Soviet people see this full well and evaluate all our achievements at their worth and naturally link them with the daily activity, which is Leninist in purposefulness, of the party Central Committee and its Politburo headed by the outstanding organizer and leader Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Leningraders are making a worthy contribution to the further strengthening of the country's economic and defense might and the accomplishment of social tasks. The results of the fulfillment of the single 5-year plan of the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast, which was formulated for the first time, will be examined in detail at the upcoming 25th report and election conference of the oblast party organization. Evaluating the results of work in the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, it should be said today that the Leningrad economy also has taken a new step forward. Industrial production will have increased by a minimum of 4.2 percent compared with last year. Output worth R200 million will have been sold over and above the plan.

The production of 260 new types of machinery, equipment, apparatus and instruments has been assimilated since the start of the year. These include an automatic gasfeed unit in large-block design, a diagonal hydraulic turbine for the Kolyma GES, a landing-stage loader for containers weighing up to 30 tons and many others. Equipment for dozens of the country's most important power-engineering facilities, 16 modern ships of various designations and many machine tools, instruments and means of automation have been supplied ahead of schedule.

Agricultural workers are successfully fulfilling the set quotas and adopted pledges. Meat and milk production has increased 6 percent and egg production 14 percent. A good vegetable harvest has been cultivated. From intra-oblast production with the help of patron enterprises and organizations the city was supplied with 140,000 tons of potatoes, which was 1.5 times more than last year.

Approximately R2.5 billion has been invested in the development of all sectors of the economy of Leningrad and the oblast in the current year. Some 55 most important facilities, including 18 ahead of schedule, have been commissioned. These include a third power unit of the Leningrad AES imeni V.I. Lenin of 1 million kilowatts, capacity for forging production at the "Izhorskiy zavod," pipeline equipment and steel castings in the "Znamya truda" Association, landing stages in the Maritime Trading Port and also new facilities in the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy zavod" Association, at the Ki [remainder of word indistinct] Oil Refinery, the Svetogorsk Pulp and Paper Combine and a number of others. New animal husbandry premises and warehouses for storing agricultural products and mineral fertilizers have been commissioned. The bridge across the Neva into the Marino district has begun operation.

Approximately 1.2 million square meters of total living space have been commissioned since the start of the year. New children's preschool establishments, general educational and vocational-technical schools and more than 100 stores and public catering enterprises have been built. Commodity turnover has increased by more than R400 million compared with last year.

The majority of transport and communications, municipal service, trading and consumer service enterprises is completing the year successfully. It should be emphasized that more than half a million workers and over 340 enterprises and organizations have already fulfilled the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas. These include the Optical-Mechanical Association imeni V.I. Lenin, the "Svetlana" Association, the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy zavod," the Plant imeni A.A. Zhdanov, the Baltic Steamship Company, the "Mostostroy" Trust No 6 and other of the biggest labor collectives.

And this comrades, is clear testimony to Leningraders' increased political and labor activeness, the purposeful activity of the party,union and Komsomol organizations and the fruitfulness of competition under the motto "From the High Quality of the Work of Each to the High Efficiency of the Work of the Collective!" Unanimously approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the directives formulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the communists and working people of the city and oblast adopt them for unswerving guidance and execution and regard them as a concrete, mobilizing action program for the upcoming period.

This is why we require of the gorkom and raykoms, soviet authorities and party and business leaders the adoption locally of measures to insure the practical implementation of the party's policy of an increase in production efficiency and work quality in all areas of the economy. Achieving this means creating a firm base for successful work in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

It is from precisely this angle that we are also obliged to examine the draft plan of the economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast in 1981. Its main directions will be reported today by Comrades L.N. Zaykov and A.N. Shibalov, chairmen of the gorispolkom and oblispolkom.

Taking this into consideration, I would like first to stress the main point: The draft plan provides for the further dynamic development of the economy and, primarily, the leading industrial sectors, agricultural production and also capital construction and transport. Large-scale measures are also planned to increase Leningraders' living standard and solve a number of important social problems. As a whole, the program for next year consolidates everything positive that has been achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan and will contribute to putting an end to incomplete work and "bottlenecks."

The obkom bureau recently examined and approved, in the main, the draft of the comprehensive plan. At the same time it was noted that an insufficiently rapid rate of growth in production volume, particularly with respect to the manufacture of cultural-social commodities, is planned at certain enterprises. In many instances there is an absence of sufficiently effective measures to introduce the achievements of science and technology and increase labor productivity, which engenders a need to enlist additional labor resources in industry, scientific establishments and the services sphere, to which we cannot consent.

That is why in putting the final touches to the plan and in the course of its discussion at party committee plenums and sessions of the oblast, city and rayon soviets it is necessary to amend these sections and find resources for the fuller load of capacity and the rational use of personnel, on the basis of the adoption of counter-plans and additional pledges included here.

Proceeding from the requirements of the party Central Committee's October Plenum, permit me to dwell in more detail on certain fundamental questions directly related both to the plan draft and to all over work.

It is known that the efficiency of the economy is inseparably connected with an acceleration of the rate of scientific-technical progress and the growth of social labor productivity in every possible way. Machine building is the base sector in the accomplishment of these tasks. The evolved specialization of Leningrad's industry and its structure have traditionally been oriented toward the development primarily of the areas of machine building whose products have a direct impact on scientific-technical progress in many leading sectors of the country's economy.

Machine building currently caters to over 42 percent of the city and oblast's total industrial production. Many of our associations, enterprises and scientific research organizations of this sector occupy advanced positions in the development and manufacture of highly productive equipment. Turbines and generators, ships, powerful tractors, gantry cranes, machine tools, diesel engines, gas-supply installations and arc welding and other equipment with the Leningrad trademark are widely known in the country and abroad.

The further renewal and an improvement in the quality of machine-building products was and remains a most important resource of an increase in social production efficiency. A big part in the accomplishment of this task belongs to the dissemination of the initiative of the 28 Leningrad enterprises participating in the creation of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, which was approved by the party Central Committee; the undertakings of the Optical-Mechanical V.I. Lenin, "Svetlana" and "Positron" associations to reduce the time taken to create and assimilate new equipment; and the initiative of the electricity workers, who are persistently working on reaching the point where each new product is certified by the State Sign of Quality.

All this has enabled us in the current 5-year plan to assimilate 1.5 times more new machinery, equipment and instruments in a year than in the previous 5-year period. Technical specifications are also improving. Thus products of the highest quality category's share of total production is 29 percent at enterprises of power-machine construction, 36 percent at those of chemical machine building, 42 percent at those of machine-tool building and 43 percent at enterprises of instrument building.

For example, in the last 4 years the collectives of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Diesel Engines and enterprises of the diesel engine-building subsector have improved the technical-economic indicators of series-produced diesel engines by a factor of 1.5-2 and locomotive and ship diesels by a factor of 2.5-3; and the motor capacity of machinery has increased and oil consumption has been cut by almost 25 percent. Over 45,000 tons of diesel fuel and 70,000 tons of lubricants have been saved in the economy and a savings of tens of millions of rubles has been obtained as a result.

However, far from full use is yet being made of potential and accumulated experience. As before, there is a considerable proportion of obsolete products at certain enterprises. In the "Prodmash" Association almost 95 percent of the manufactured products was assimilated in series production prior to 1967. The situation is similar at the Escavator Plant and Car-Building Plant imeni I. Ye. Yegorov. According to the reports, in recent years the "Vpered" Association has replaced more than one-third of the list of manufactured products. But what kind of replacement was it if, for example, the productivity of the new machinery for stringing footwear remained the same as before, but its cost almost doubled. The party committees must make a high-minded party evaluation of each such instance.

Construction, road and municipal machine building enterprises are greatly in the debt of the country's economy. The growth rate of production and labor productivity here is lower than the 5-year plan targets, and they have a supply shortfall of dozens of excavators and cement dischargers and a large quantity of power tools for construction.

The blame for such neglect falls primarily, of course, on the leaders of the said enterprises. But this does not divest the raykoms of responsibility. After all, the Vasileostrovskiy, Leninskiy, Moskovskiy and Nevskiy raykoms are well aware of the infelicitous state of affairs at the enumerated enterprises. However, as is often the case, the managers were reproved and criticized, and there the matter ended. Such a conciliatory approach costs the state dear, and the conclusions must be drawn from this.

The party Central Committee Plenum paid great attention to questions of the development of agricultural machine building. There has been a marked increase in recent years in the potential of Leningrad's enterprises both of this sector directly and of the plants carrying out individual responsible assignments for the countryside.

The increase in the production and improvement in the design of the "Kirovets" tractor continues. Work has been completed on increasing its motor capacity to 8,000 hours. The first models of an even more powerful, 500-h.p. tractor have been manufactured. The manufacture of equipment for animal husbandry and feed production has increased by a factor of 2.5

Nevertheless, there is still much that has to be done in these questions. Capacity is being assimilated slowly in the "Kompleks" Association, which is holding back an increase in the production of equipment for the feed plants. And, specialists believe, the "AVM-3" machines which are manufactured for the preparation of grass meal are metal-intensive, costly and have a high unit fuel expenditure.

The backward technical level of certain types of agricultural equipment is largely explained by the low quality of planning-design and technological developments. Here is just one instance. The "Gatchinsel'mash" Associationhas a specialized design bureau for machinery for the northwest zone and sheltered ground--a pilot organization and the only one of its kind in the country. By virtue of this, it might have been possible, it would have seemed, to have anticipated corresponding returns from the collective.

However, from year to year questions of the creation of equipment are decided in incomplete fashion and the machinery designs are technologically inefficient and are assimilated in production with great difficulty and are unrealiable in operation. Thus the carrying capacity of 600 mechanisms created here for hoisting and transporting freight in hothouses proved to be only half of rated capacity. And no one was held morally, administratively or materially responsible for this.

We should be clearly aware, comrades, that very responsible tasks confront Leningrad's machine building in the 11th Five-Year Plan and in 1981 even. Together with insuring a high rate of growth of the manufacture of highly productive machines we must strive for a further reduction in the material consumption and labor intensiveness of new and series-produced equipment and an increase in its quality, reliability and competitiveness.

Fulfillment of these assignments should be based on an improvement in the organization of production and management, the extensive introduction of means of mechanization and automation, efficient technological processes, an increase in the responsibility of all executants and the strictest observance of state plan discipline. It is necessary to increase supervision of the content and implementation of plans of technical progress, of how the experience of the foremost collectives is utilized and of real economies in intermediate goods, raw materials and labor resources.

And about a further direction of this important work. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum the need for an increase in the contribution to the development of the economy on the part of the scientific, design and production collectives of industry's defense sectors, including an increase in the assistance to civil engineering in the development of highly efficient machinery models and in the compilation of concrete programs and assignments. It is essential that the sectorial departments of the obkom, the Leningrad Gorkom and the Council for Economic and Social Development attached to the obkom in conjunction with the managers of leading enterprises examine this matter and submit their ideas.

The extensive network of associations and enterprises which have been built, the level of the integration of science and production which has been achieved and the high skills of the trained workers and specialists--Leningrad machine building has all this. And it is our task, a task of great party and state importance, to put this potential at the service of the country's economy with the maximum efficiency.

Comrades!

In accomplishing the task of an increase in Soviet people's living standard our party gives pride of place to questions of an improvement in the food supply. Before turning to an analysis of this most important area of work here, I would like to emphasize that the party Central Committee and its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally are displaying constant concern to provide Leningraders with all types of food. This concern merits our warmest acknowledgments and gratitude! Mention has already been made of the results of the agricultural year. They are pretty good, as a whole. But we would hardly have achieved these results today if we had not been allocated sizable capital investments, machinery, mechanisms and mineral fertilizers and if course had not been set toward an intensification of this sector. We have many farms--the "Detskoselskoye," "Vsevolozhskoye," "Leningradskoye," "Nevskoye," "Novyysnet" and "Pobeda" associations may be put in this category--which are achieving high results in stable manner. But there are also--despite equal conditions--examples of an opposite order. I will cite one of them.

Some R24 million have been channeled into the development of the "Krasnaya Baltika" Association in the current 5-year plan. And these are the returns: Production is only 85 percent of the 1975 level, cow productiveness has dropped by more than 500 kilos, fodder procurement has fallen and labor expenditure and the prime costs of practically all types of product have increased.

Striking irresponsibility! We invest millions and look forward to additional output and obtain a minus. This type of management will not do. And the gorkoms and raykoms are obliged to think about this and suitably evaluate those who are bringing about the failure of the enterprise.

The oblast Agricultural Administration is called on to probe agricultural production in greater depth, count up state money and hold people strictly responsible for returns therefrom. It would be worth its leaders also pondering the following fact: If the lagging farms were to succeed in reaching the level merely of oblast-average indicators for productiveness and yield, it would be possible to additionally obtain a minimum of 50,000 tons of milk and 30,000 tons of potatoes. These would not be surplus products on store counters.

Considering on the whole, the favorable weather conditions of the current year, it might have been possible to have done more in both farming and animal husbandry. We have to work solidly, comrades, on an improvement in qualitative indicators in agriculture, introduce in practice more extensively the experience of the foremost collectives and, of course, increase exactingness toward leaders for final results.

A certain amount of work has been done in Leningrad Oblast recently on the development of the population's private subsidiary farms, on the basis of citizens' contracts with the sovkhozes for raising and purchasing livestock, poultry and milk included. In the current year the population has been sold approximately 2,000 head of cattle, more than 60,000 young pigs and over 1 million young chicks, which enabled us to make the first supplementary thousands of tons of meat and milk part of state resources.

Another important resource for an increase in the production of food products is the creation of enterprise and organization subsidiary farms. The experience of the Optical-Mechanical Association imeni V.I. Lenin, whose "rural," if it may be so called, plant supplies meat, milk and fresh vegetables to children's preschool establishments, Pioneer camps, holiday hotels, summer recreation centers and public catering enterprises directly at the works, is well known.

Some 35,000 hectares of land have recently been allocated for the organization of new farms. However, enterprise managers' attitudes toward this problem vary. The Ship-Building Plant imeni A.A. Zhdanov and the "Kirovskiy zavod," "Izhorskiy zavod" and "Proletarskiy zavod" associations have embarked actively on developing the allocated plots. But questions of financing and constructing subsidiary farms are being decided slowly at certain enterprises, and there are managers who are stubbornly pressing for the allocation of land which has already been developed, in the suburbs included.

We cannot and do not have the right to cut off for this purpose land which is already producing products. The appropriate services of the oblispolkom must display more flexibility and mutual understanding with the enterprises, and the oblast Trade Unions Council should display more persistence.

Now to another important aspect of the matter. The harvesting and procurement campaign was successfully completed within the established times. The quotas for laying in for winter storage potatoes, cabbage, root crops and other fruit and vegetable products were met in full.

We are grateful to the party and soviet authorities and the workers of the countryside of Belorussia and Estonia and Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya, Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Kurskaya and a number of other oblasts, who fulfilled in full the pledges for potato supplies to Leningrad. As distinct from past years, our cooperative employees, who purchased from the poulation over 35,000 tons of potatoes, which is considerably more than the customary purchases, also worked pretty well.

The harvest has been gathered in and delivered to the repositories. It is now important to insure its preservation, high quality and uninterrupted trade. I will mention just two points here. First, it is necessary to bring elementary order to bear at the vegetable depots in the sphere of closing off all channels used by dishonest people to embezzle products, to which LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA was absolutely right to draw attention recently in the report "Hole in the Fence."

Second, it is also necessary to tune more finely the commodity-supply mechanism, which frequently tolerates serious interruptions. Owing to the negligence of certain executives of trade, the food industry and transport in different areas of the city, there are interruptions from time to time in the sale of bread, milk, vegetables and other food products, despite a sufficient quantity of commodities. Such instances have become more frequent on Sundays inasmuch as the person who should have ordered the commodity ahead of time did not trouble to do so.

Gorkom and raykom and local soviet workers are not always aware of the state of affairs at the sales and public catering enterprises and in the supply organizations. It is necessary to react with understanding to these things, comrades, promptly adopt the necessary measures following the working people's warnings and persistently remove the causes of the interruptions. It is also necessary to galvanize the activity of our trade union committees and worker control commissions here.

On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo work has now begun on the elaboration of an all-state target food program which is designed to combine together questions of the development of agriculture and the industrial sectors servicing it and the procurement, storage, shipment and processing of agricultural products and questions of the development of the food industry and the trade in foodstuffs. There is no doubt that this program will become the concern of the entire party and will insure the accelerated upsurge of the people's well-being.

The rate of this growth will depend, of course, on other factors also, including an increase in the production, a broadening of the assortment and an improvement in the quality of consumer goods. Leningrad industry also is working on the solution of this problem.

These goods enter the trade network with the trademark of our enterprises to the tune of almost R6 billion annually. Some 320 Group "A" enterprises, which produce, among other things, all the electric floor polishers manufactured in the country, over one-half the movie and 40 percent of the photo cameras, one-fourth of electric vacuum cleaners and a considerable quantity of tape recorders, television receivers, watches and other products, are responsible for more than one-third of this sum.

Products manufactured in our city are also responsible for more than two-thirds of Leningrad's total retail trade commodity turnover. Over 50,000 new consumer models and goods, one out of every four of which bears the Sign of Quality, have been assimilated and made part of the trade network since the start of the 5-year plan. Their manufacture has increased considerably. The demand for many durables is now being met as a result.

At the same time, owing to shortcomings in the planning of production and a lack of clear-cut specialization and, at times, a race for volume indicators--to the detriment of the quality and variety of the products--a number of enterprises is failing to fulfill the plans for supplies of the necessary commodities to the trade network. The "Krasnoye znamya" Association is systematically letting down trade and, consequently, the customers. The Experimental Gas Equipment Plant and the Ust-Izhora Plywood Combine have reduced production of certain products in demand. The potential of such large-scale enterprises as the Kanonerskiy Ship-Repair Plant, the "Glinozem" Association and the "Slantsy" Shale-Processing Plant, where the production of cultural-social products and household articles constitutes less than 1 percent of total production, is far from exhausted.

There is no need, I believe, to continue this list. One thing is clear: The gorkoms and raykoms are obliged to increase exactingness toward business leaders for fulfillment of the plans for the production of goods in mass demand. This applies to enterprises of both light and heavy industry. And, of course, what is required here is more initiative and more interest and responsibility on the part of the commanders of production and the engineering services. I would like to emphasize once again: At the time the final touches are put to the plans for next year it is necessary to weigh once again available potential and outline additional measures to increase the production of consumer goods in each rayon and at each enterprise.

Now on to questions of capital construction. We have spoken about these in recent times more often, possibly, than about other sectors of the economy. And the reason for this has not only been the complexity of the tasks being accomplished by the construction workers; you know that the progress of the installation of the most important facilities is monitored by the party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary personally.

There are such facilities here also. The state of affairs at them has been examined in the obkom repeatedly. The leadership of the construction projects, and matters must be brought to a conclusion--everything so designated must be handed over. This is task number 1.

At the same time we must also draw serious conclusions for the future. We must build, as we live, according to our means. Therefore it is primarily essential to moderate the requests of business leaders, who sometimes go to their ministries and departments with proposals for new construction without coordination with the party and soviet authorities even or "punch" similar ministry proposals, without taking account of available possibilities and resources.

Further. In planning capital construction the planning commissions of the city and oblast soviets are obliged to insure the construction of investments and all allocated resources on the accomplishment of the most important tasks: reducing the front of unwarranted new construction and expanding operating works, predominantly modernizing and retooling enterprises, strictly observing normative deadlines and evenly distributing quotas for the commissioning of fixed capital over the whole year and not in the final quarter and providing the construction projects with planning documents and equipment.

Finally, it is necessary to bring proper order to bear in the construction organizations themselves and insure the necessary engineering preparation of each facility, its material-technical support and its full provision with skilled personnel. Discipline and precision, organization and a steady rhythm--this is what many construction projects still lack today, and it is essential to concentrate the forces of the party, union and Komsomol organizations on this.

Housing and cultural-social construction is a special subject. We are building a lot, and this is common knowledge. The increased dimensions of the solution of social questions have made new demands in the sense of strict fulfillment of the plan quotas, the quality of the construction and the comprehensive nature of development. It is necessary to dwell on these questions in more detail.

The 9-month plan for the introduction of apartment houses was fulfilled. But the volume of housing built is less than was introduced in the analogous period of last year. Considerable lags have been allowed to occur in Vyborgskiy, Kalininskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Krasnoselskiy and Nevskiy rayons. These questions are being solved poorly in Vsevolozhskiy and Gatchinskiy rayons and the city of Vyborg.

The corrupt practice of handing over apartment houses with considerable flaws, which often take a long time to remove, cloud people's joy over a new home and give rise to justified censure, has not been eradicated.

Let us take other items. Whereas all the general educational and vocational-technical schools have been commissioned on time in the city and the oblast, there is still lagging in certain cultural-social facilities. Many children's preschool establishments are being built here. The 5-year quota for their introduction has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. Taking the population's needs into consideration, additional quotas for the construction of kindergarten and creches were conveyed to the rayons. All agreed: Yes they had to be built.

However, in a number of rayons the promises and pledges have as yet proven to be merely words. A strained situation has been created in Vyborgskiy Rayon, where 14 complexes for 3,700 children have to be introduced in the time reamining. Nevskiy and Frunzenskiy rayons each have 4 complexes to hand over, and Krasnoselskiy Rayon has 3. The situation is similar in the oblast's Kingiseppskiy, Tikhvinskiy and Volkhovskiy rayons.

And however difficult it is now to make good what has been neglected, the quota for the introduction of children's preschool establishments, as equally, polyclinics and hospital buildings, must be met.

The situation is being complicated by the incomplete development of certain new microrayons and the lagging of the construction of social-everyday and cultural facilities behind housing construction, which is giving rise to disproportions in the development of the physical base of the health service, trade and public catering. A similar situation is now taking shape in such important microrayons as Shuvalovo-Ozerki and Rzhevka-Porokhovyye. The inhabitants' provision with stores here is far less than the norm, which is forcing us to consent to temporary half-measures like the installation of trade outlets in apartment buildings or the installation of lightweight pavilions.

Such instances cannot be called anything other than the loss of a sense of responsibility. Insuring the unconditional introduction and high quality of planned apartment homes is the priority task of the Leningrad Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom, the city and rayon soviets, business leaders and the party organizations of the construction subdivisions. This work must be regarded, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, as a direct assignment of the party Central Committee. We are obliged to immediately increase party supervision and exactingness toward the workers on whom the solution of this question directly depends. There is a chance to rectify matters at facilities of cultural-social construction also in the period left before the end of the year. It is necessary to apply the maximum energy to insure that the construction production line cope with these assignments also.

And one further question. In accordance with the instructions of the party and government, the Leningrad construction workers have to commission 180,000 square meters of living space in the region of the West Siberian oil and gas complex. It has to be said that planning-estimates documents were drawn up quickly and that the manufacture of the products of the LG-600 modernized-series large-panel houses has been assimilated.

The difficult task of their shipment to the city of Novyy Urengoy has been accomplished. The preliminary work has turned out pretty well. However, the construction itself is lagging. And all steps must be taken to insure the unconditional fulfillment of this responsible target.

Comrades! In examining the draft plan for 1981 today we must also keep within our sights the formulation of the main directions of the economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast in the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the period up to 1990, which will be incorporated as an integral part in the all-union program for the said period.

In the upcoming 5-year period it will be essential to improve the evolved sectorial and territorial relations and reveal the elements where at a price of minimal outlays it will be possible to obtain the greatest and speedy results. Particular attention is being paid to the formation of comprehensive target programs for the solution of key, urgent problems.

Under our conditions these include an increase in Leningraders' contribution to the development of the country's fuel-energy complex, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the development of the agrarian-industrial complex, economies in fuel, metal and all material and labor resources and the accomplishment of a number of important social tasks.

The range of concerns is, of course, far broader. And at all levels--from the enterprises through the planning commissions and party and soviet bodies where the plans are examined and confirmed--it is essential in the determination of boundaries to proceed from the main point: Any plan must be oriented toward the achievement of high final national economic results and based on the extensive use of the achievements of technology. By this yardstick alone are we obliged to evaluate any decision adopted in the economic and social spheres.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decree, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the decisions of the routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet set all work links and the personnel of all categories maximally precise tasks. Our ideological workers and the editorial offices of newspapers and television and radio broadcasting have already embarked on the explanation and propaganda of these tasks.

As always, it is, of course, important to extensively portray progressive experience and the right-flank men of competition. But we must not overlook instances of the disruption of quotas, window-dressing and indiscipline and bureaucratism and red tape, particularly when it is a question of the settlement of the working people's concrete proposals, requests and letters.

Each party and soviet worker, business leader and union and Komsomol activist is obliged to display daily concern for people and for their work, social and recreation conditions. Constant contacts with people, a knowledge of their needs and assistance in the solution of concrete questions should permeate not only the style of work but also be an emotional requirement of each leader.

The first stage of the report and election campaign was completed recently, and meetings and conferences were held in the primary party organization. We have every reason to say that, as a whole, they were conducted in businesslike fashion and at a high level and showed the party organizations' increased maturity in the accomplishment of production and social tasks and questions of intraparty and ideological-educational work. It is now important to collate the observations and proposals expressed by the communists and outline concrete measures both to consolidate positive experience and put an end to shortcomings and neglect.

Less than a month remains before the start of city and rayon report and election party conferences. We are counting on them conducting a specific discussion in a spirit of high exactingness and high-mindedness of a further increase in party influence on the solution of economic problems and a constant increase in efficiency and the quality of all our work.

The final stage of the 10th Five-Year Plan and its final year is upon us, comrades. Little time is left, but a great deal has still to be done. The labor collectives which have moved ahead in the fulfillment of quotas have a chance to multiply their contribution. Those which are still in debt to the country must pay it off. We do not have the right to drag a load of shortcomings and indiscipline into the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The priority task today is the unconditional fulfillment of the set quotas by each enterprise and each collective. It is necessary to be clearly aware that the finish of the current year essentially becomes the start not only of the first year of but of an entire new 5-year plan. We are obliged to lay a firm foundation for it, and we have every opportunity for this here.

Permit me to assure the party Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the Leningrad party organization and the working people of the city and oblast will do everything necessary to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and greet the 26th Party Congress with new labor successes.

The plenum also examined the draft plan of the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast in 1981. Reports were delivered by L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom, and A.N. Shibalov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

VOSS SPEECH AT LATVIAN PARTY PLENUM

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[Article, "published in summarized form": "Speech by Comrade A. E. Voss"]

[Text] Comrades!

As is well known, a Plenum of our party's Central Committee was held on 21 October. The Plenum considered the question of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the country's 1981 State Budget.

A long and brilliant speech at the Plenum was given by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. In Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's deeply meaningful and well-argumented statement he provided a thorough analysis of the basic results of the creative labor performed by the Soviet nation during the Tenth Five-Year Plan, stated the absolutely fundamental tasks, and outlined an impressive panorama of the nation-wide struggle for the meritorious greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress. The chief attention in the keynote speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was devoted to the questions whose resolution directly influences the living conditions of the Soviet citizens, the level of the national standard of living.

With a deep sense of satisfaction I would like to note that all those who spoke at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet spoke with pride about the multifaceted and purposeful activities of the Leninist Central Committee of our party, the Politburo of the Central Committee, headed by that outstanding political and state figure of modern times, the indefatigable continuer of the great cause of Lenin, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. In a unanimously adopted decree the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee entirely and completely approved the principles and conclusions set forth in the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Plenum and pledged to place them at the basis of the activities of all the party, Soviet, and economic agencies and the trade-union and Komsomol organization for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1981 plan, and the more complete use of the intensive factors in the economic development, in the interests of raising the standard of living of the Soviet nation. The Plenum approved basically the draft versions of the State Plan for the economic and social development of the country and the 1981 State Budget. Then they were unanimously approved at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, thus being given the force of law, a law that reflects the party course aimed at the steady rise in the standard of living of the Soviet citizens on the basis of the further development of material production and the taking of all steps to increase its effectiveness.

I would like particularly to emphasize that all the work of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was carried out in a spirit of Leninism efficiency, adherence to party principles, and demandingness, unanimity and solidarity, in an atmosphere of a truly scientific, creative approach to the resolution of the questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy.

As everywhere else in the country, in our republic the materials of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the speech made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Plenum of the Central Committee, and the principles and conclusions contained in that speech received unanimous support and the warmest approval. They arm the party, Soviet, and economic personnel and all the workers of the republic with an all-encompassing and purposeful program for practical actions at the final stage of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, a program for the subsequent years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and for the longer term.

Today we shall be discussing the concrete tasks of the republic's party organization which evolve from the decisions of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech made there by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and shall be considering the draft versions of the plan and budget for the republic in 1981, the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

The point of departure for the draft version of the plan is, naturally, the results of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. They are most gratifying for Soviet citizens. During that period much has been done in our country to resolve the central task in the area of the economy -- the raising of the national standard of living.

After citing certain basic information concerning the country's socioeconomic development during the current five-year period, A. E. Voss went on to state that a considerable contribution to the overall results of the five-year plan was also made by the workers of our republic. The economy of Soviet Latvia, developing as an inseparable component part of the country's single national-economic complex, rose during that period to a new, qualitatively higher level. There was an increase in the scope of that economy, an increase in the rate of provision with technical means and the supplying of energy to all branches. On that basis there was a considerable expansion of the group of economic, scientific-technical, and social tasks to be resolved.

More than 6.2 billion rubles of capital investments were expended for the development of the republic's national economy. During this period of less than five years, dozens of large-scale industrial enterprises and production entities were constructed or remodeled. Among them I would particularly like to mention the Ventspils Port Plant, which was constructed on the basis of compensatory agreements and which plays an important role in reinforcing our country's foreign economic ties, in increasing the production of fertilizers for the needs of agriculture.

It is expected that the increase in industrial production in the republic during the Tenth Five-Year Plan will be 20 percent more than occurred in the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

In addition to the quantitative increase in our industry, major qualitative changes have also occurred during the years that have elapsed. Industry developed chiefly as a result of the intensive factors, that is, as a result of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the introduction into production of modern achievements of science and technology, the mechanization and automation of production processes, the efficient use of material and energy resources, and the improvement of the organization of labor. That made it possible to assure approximately 90 percent of the increase in the volume of production without increasing the number of workers.

During this five-year period many new types of manufactured output were developed and assimilated in series production. With every passing year there has been a rise in the technical level and quality of the articles produced. It is extremely gratifying that our republic's industry has already achieved the percentage stipulated in the five-year plan for the production of output in the highest categories of quality.

Our republic's agriculture developed under a difficult situation that was caused by the exceptionally unfavorable weather conditions. Despite that fact, the average annual volume of gross output of animal husbandry and plant-growing in the Tenth Five-Year Plan will be 1,596,000 rubles, or 103 million rubles in excess of the 1971-1975 levels. There has been an increase in the percentage of grain crops, and that fact has made it possible to harvest during the current five-year period on the average per year 2.5 percent more grain than the corresponding level in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The average annual volume of state procurements of livestock and poultry during this five-year plan, as compared with the preceding one, will increase by 16 percent; milk, by 7 percent; and eggs, by 34 percent.

There has been an increase in the number of head of cattle and an increase in the average turnover weight of animals.

The program set down by the 12th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia for the accelerated development of hog-raising as the branch of animal husbandry with the fastest success rate is being successfully carried out. During a period of one and a half years, on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes an additional 337 hog barns of a simplified type have been built, and all the previously liquidated small-scale hog farms have been restored.

As a result of the work that has been done, there has been a sharp increase in the number of head of hogs and the production of pork has increased.

During the first 10 months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period last year, we produced 21 percent more meat, one percent more milk, and 4 percent more eggs. There was also an increase in the state purchases of these types of output.

The intensive development of social production made it possible to carry out major social measures during this five-year period.

The real income of the workers, kolkhoz members, and employees increased by an average of 16 percent. The average monthly wages of personnel in industrial production will be more than 190 rubles this year, and the payment of the labor performed by the kolkhoz members, approximately 150 rubles. The payments and benefits from social funds, which are used for free education, medical services, recreation, and material support for the elderly, increased by 1.5 billion rubles during the five-year period.

All these achievements became possible thanks to the heroic labor of the workers, kolkhoz members, intellectuals, and all the workers, who have not been sparing their efforts or knowledge in the reinforcement of our Motherland's might.

A new and brilliant expression of the increased political and labor participation of Soviet citizens, their unlimited devotion to the cause of communism, their faithfulness to the party of Lenin, is the nation-wide socialist competition for the worthy reception of the 26th CPSU Congress. In the course of this powerful patriotic movement, more than 130,000 piece-workers, 15,000 brigades, shifts, sectors, and shops have already reported the fulfillment of their five-year plan. More than one-third of the republic's industrial enterprises have achieved, for the basic production indicators, a level that was planned for the end of the present five-year plan. Models of highly productive labor have been demonstrated by the labor collectives at the Alfa Production Association, the Riga Electrical Machine-Building Plant, the Liyepaya Sarkanays Metalurgs Plant, the Daugavpils Chemical Fiber Plant imeni Leninskiy Komsomol, the Riga Sea Trade Port, the Baltmorgidrostroy and Mostostroy-5 construction trusts, the Rezekne and Yelgava Interkolkhoz Construction Organizations, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations.

While giving its due to what has been achieved, we cannot, at the same time, fail to see that not everything in the development of our national economy has been proceeding smoothly. The extremely unfavorable weather conditions for agriculture created definite complications in providing the public with edible commodities, in the shipments of raw materials to industry. A number of our industrial enterprises experienced considerable difficulties because of the shortage of raw materials, energy resources, and transportation. Added to the objective reasons for the retardation of the rates of our growth were the shortcomings in economic work. We have not yet succeeded in raising to the level of modern requirements the mechanism of control and planning, or the methods of management and executive discipline. This, in its turn, has hampered the major turn to effectiveness, the conversion of the national economy to the path of intensive development. Herein lies one of the reasons for the underfulfillment of the plan for a number of items, and one of the reasons for the shortcomings and bottlenecks in the republic's national economy.

As a whole, however, we can say with complete justification that the republic is entering the Eleventh Five-Year Plan in a situation of having at its disposal a sufficiently powerful economic and scientific-technical potential and highly qualified personnel.

The October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee posed as the primary task of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies the more decisive carrying out of the conversion of the national economy to methods of intensive development. It is precisely here that one finds the chief reserve for the further growth of the economy and the rise in the national standard of living. Proceeding from this fact, A. E. Voss went on to say, we shall have to construct our plans for the future.

The draft versions of the republic's plan and budget for 1981 will be reported to the plenum by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Latvian SSR, Chairman of Gosplan Comrade M. L. Raman and Minister of Finance, Latvian SSR, Comrade R. V. Praude. Therefore I would like to dwell only on a few factors that are of fundamental importance.

First of all I would like to emphasize that the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia has considered and basically approved the draft version of the republic's 1981 plan and budget and has recommended that they be submitted for the consideration of today's plenum. Evaluating the plan and budget, it is necessary to note that, as a whole, they correspond to the requirements of the modern stage of development of our economy, and provide for the further growth of that economy in conformity with the preliminary draft of the Basic Trends in the Economic and Social Development of Latvian SSR for 1981-1985 and Until 1990. Naturally, they retain a definite amount of succession from the plans of previous years, and take into consideration the republic's established specialization on the school of the entire country's national economy. Special emphasis in the plan and budget for next year is placed on the concentration of the resources in capital construction, the increase in the rates of growth of production of consumer goods, the reinforcement of the material-technical base of agriculture, and the expansion of social measures. And that is correct.

At the same time, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia feels that the republic's Gosplan should once again weigh all our capabilities from the point of view of efficiency and take into more complete consideration those critical comments and recommendations that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev mentioned in his speech at the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The rise in the standard of living of the Soviet citizens, the speaker continued, was and continues to be in the center of the party's practical work in the economic sphere. The task that currently is moved into the forefront is the task of the sharp improvement of the supplying of the public with foodstuffs. The resolution of that task basically depends upon the level of agricultural production.

During recent years, in conformity with the decisions of the March 1965 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic -- like the rest of the country as a whole -- laid the foundation for modern agriculture and carried out a tremendous amount of work to reinforce its material-technical base. As a result, we are currently producing considerably more output of vegetable and animal husbandry. However, we still encounter difficulties in providing the population of cities with such food products as meat and milk.

Therefore it is important to continue to provide agriculture with the necessary capital investments and material resources. Simultaneously, we must achieve a sharp increase in the demandingness to assure that the allocated funds, mineral fertilizers, and equipment are used on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes intelligently, economically, and yield the maximum return. I shall say outright that what we have here is simply an unbounded expanse for work.

We have a good number of farms which, from year to year, have been achieving good harvests, which have a stable fodder base and high livestock productivity, and have been successfully coping with the established plans for sale of agricultural output to the state. We might mention among these the Padomyu Latviya Kolkhoz, Rizhskiy Rayon; the Yaunays Komunars Kolkhoz, Saldusskiy Rayon; the Krasnyy Oktyabr Kolkhoz, Preylskiy Rayon; and many others. The achievements gained by these farms are explained chiefly by the high responsibility borne by the personnel for the assigned sector of work, by the skillful organization of labor, by the daily concern for the people who are employed in production, and by the increased rate of participation of the party organizations.

But we also have those farms which, although they have at their disposal a good production base, mineral fertilizers, and large areas of reclaimed land, have been marking time for years, have been making wretchedly poor use of the capabilities afforded to them, and failing to fulfill the plans for production and sale of agricultural output to the state. All this attests to the fact that we must decisively increase the responsibility borne by the managers and specialists on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and by our agricultural personnel, for the job assigned to them. We must tighten up the control and verification of execution, and increase the role played by the primary party organizations in the resolution of all the important questions that have arisen.

It is necessary to take all steps to increase the attention and aid provided to those farms where, by virtue of being more poorly provided with fixed assets, as well as the lower percentage of reclaimed land, and certain other reasons, the management conditions are considerably worse than the average conditions for the republic as a whole. It is necessary to guarantee the complete fulfillment of that vast program of reinforcement of the material-technical base of the economically poor kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which program was developed and approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Part of Latvia and the Council of Ministers, Latvian SSR.

The rayon party committees, the executive committees of the rayon Soviets, and the Ministry of Agriculture must first of all intensify the work involved in the selection, placement, and education of the personnel on the economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and must promote to the managerial positions on those farms the most experienced, most capable specialists who are able to find the optimal resolution of the tasks that have been set.

In general, comrades, it is necessary to penetrate deeply into the reasons for the fact that individual farms have been lagging behind, and to take all the necessary steps to eliminate that lag, to pull the laggards, including the so-called average farmers, up to the level of the advanced ones.

At the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was particularly emphasized that the effective use of the capabilities of agriculture is linked in the most direct manner with the resolution of the social problems in the rural areas. In our republic, the speaker noted, much has been done in this direction, but it is still necessary to do a lot more. Rural areas today still have a lack of housing with all the utilities, institutions for everyday and cultural needs, and good roads, and yet the funds allocated for those purposes go unused from year to year. All this, taken together, creates difficulties in the formation of stable labor collectives, and thus leads to large losses. The party, Soviet, and economic agencies, the Ministry of Construction, Latvkolkhozstroy, and all the other organizations that are involved in the construction of housing and other structures intended for nonproduction use in rural areas must realize that the time has finally come for them, in a genuine, energetic, and thorough manner, to undertake the resolution of the problems of reorganizing the rural areas.

Speaking at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev reported that recently the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee adopted a decision to prepare a food program which is supposed to become an organic component of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

Noting that the agroindustrial foodstuffs complex that is being developed in the country must be planned, financed, and controlled as a single whole, thus ensuring high final results, A. E. Voss emphasized that high final results in the production, for example, of products of animal husbandry are impossible without a solid fodder base, without an abundance of varied and high-grade fodders and feeds.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia attaches the greatest importance, key importance, to the steady reinforcement of the fodder base, to the increase in the production and procurement of fodders. As a whole the condition of fodder production continues to alarm us. In essence the rates of its growth have been lagging behind the rates of development of animal husbandry and, factually speaking, have been a deterrent on the path of its further upsurge.

The chief trend in this urgent work has been and continues to be the sharp increase in the production of grain as the basis of the fodder base. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture, the planning agencies, the scientific-research institutions, the party's rayon committees, the rayon executive committees, the primary patty organizations, and the managers and specialists on the farms are obliged to carry out in a more serious and more purposeful manner the work of improving the use of the farm areas, the raising of the harvest yield of grain and other fodder crops, and the introduction of the progressive technology of processing the fodders and feeding them to the animals and poultry. In this regard, special attention should be devoted to expanding the volumes and improving the quality of the land-reclamation operations.

A large part of the capital investments channeled into agriculture should be used for the fundamental improvement of the material-technical base of fodder production, the equipping of it with highly productive technology for the laying-in of fodders, their subsequent processing and preparation for feeding to the animals, and for improving the conditions of storing the fodders and the the construction of a drying management, warehouses, and storage facilities for potatoes, vegetables, and fodder root crops. It is necessary to prevent the finished output from being subjected to spoilage or being lost because of incorrect storage.

Much will have to be done in the area of animal husbandry. We must considerably increase the production of meat, milk, and other foodstuffs. The basis for the successful resolution of this very important task exists in the republic. We have at our disposal a rather good material-technical base, the necessary number of head of livestock, and experienced animal husbandrymen. The problem is to ensure the efficient, most beneficial use of all our capabilities and reserves.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia deems it necessary to concentrate the attention of the republic ministries and departments, the party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies, and the managers and specialists on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at animal-husbandry farms, primarily toward the maximum intensification of the branch, that is, the complete increase in the productivity of the livestock and the poultry.

When resolving this key task, it is necessary to carry out in a more purposeful manner the work of increasing the density of cows per 100 hectares of agricultural land; of achieving the further deepening of specialization and concentration of production; and of improving the livestock blood lines.

The chief task of the animal husbandrymen continues to be that of increasing the average daily weight increases in the livestock, the reduction of the amounts of time necessary to fatten the livestock, and the reduction of the production costs.

The Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies in the outlying areas, the party's rayon committees and the rayon executive committees, and the managers and specialists on the farms must analyze critically the condition of animal husbandry on each farm, literally at each animal farm, make the correct conclusions from the shortcomings, and plan and carry out additional measures for the intensive increase in the production of meat and milk.

In addition to the intensive development of social animal husbandry, which has been and continues to be the chief factor for increasing the production of articles from animal husbandry, we must make better use also of such a source of increase in the procurements of meat and milk as the private plots of the workers, kolkhoz members, and the entire rural population. The task here can be formulated as follows: In rural areas, every family must not only completely provide itself with products of animal husbandry, but also sell a definite part of them to the state.

We are obliged to make more complete use also of those great opportunities that are provided to us by the formation of cooperatives between social production and private. Rich experience in this direction has been accumulated in Odesskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR. The essence of that experience consists in that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes transfer on contractual principles some of their livestock and poultry for fattening up to private plots, and also provide them with feeds and fodders. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes thus obtain additional meat, and the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers get additional payment for their labor, in money and partially in kind. Analogous measures that combine the interests of the social and the private management, are also carried out by us in a number of rayons, on various kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The great importance of this experience is obvious. First of all, there is the factual involvement in social kolkhoz and sovkhoz production of additional manpower, including pensioners, housewives, and adolescents. Secondly, there is the reduction of the periods of time required to fatten the livestock, and thus the more economical use of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz fodders. Waste products from the personal plot, obviously, also are used. Finally, there is the economy in capital construction, since, in order to maintain livestock and poultry, the farm buildings that the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers already have, are used.

The interests of the job at hand require the party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies, and the primary party organizations to guarantee the effective and complete introduction of the Odessa experience.

Then the speaker dwelt on a number of current tasks which must be urgently resolved at the finish line of the final year of the five-year plan in agriculture. He discussed, first of all, the extension of the broadest preparation for springtime field operations next year, including, in particular, the providing of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz with the necessary quantity of high-grade seeds, the carting of organic fertilizers out onto the fields, the repairing of machinery and machines, the improvement of the training of mechanizer personnel, and the extension of the work involving universal education for mechanizers.

Taking into consideration the great shortage of mechanizer personnel during the harvesting operations, it is necessary, by relying on the universal-education system, to create the necessary reserve of combine operators and operators of other machines, which reserve would enable us to improve considerably the use of tractors and the motor transport when carrying out the harvesting operations.

Something that must become the object of special concern by the party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies, all our personnel, and all the Communists who are working in the rural areas is the buildup of the production of meat, milk, and eggs under conditions of wintering-over by the livestock and poultry. The primary duty of the animal husbandrymen, our universal obligation, lies in developing everywhere an effective socialist competition for the successful carrying out of the wintering-over operations and for the increase in the production of products of animal husbandry during the winter period, especially milk.

The party rayon committees, the rayon executive committees, the rayon agricultural agencies, and the republic ministries and departments must immediately carry out a thorough and complete analysis of the results of the current year and the entire five-year plan, must generalize the positive experience, reveal the unused reserves, and plan and carry out measures for the further increase in the production of all types of agricultural output, and for the attainment of higher production indicators during the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

The improvement of the supplying of the public with foodstuffs depends, of course, not only upon the agricultural workers, A. E. Voss went on to say. It is also important to consider how the agricultural products are processed, stored, and delivered to the customer. By attentively considering this aspect of the problem, we must frankly admit that the ministries of the food, meat, and dairy industries in the republic have done far from everything to increase the individual output and provide the public with foodstuffs, and have not been satisfying completely the demands and purchase orders sent in by the trade organizations from the point of view of variety. There are also shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Procurements, which is slowly resolving the questions of increasing the production of commodities in small packages. One cannot fail to note that foodstuffs are frequently late in arriving at the trade network and in the customer's hands, and there are frequently interruptions in the supply. Despite the successful fulfillment of the planned indicators, Latrybprom and Rybakkolkhozsoyuz considerably limited the variety of output produced, especially canned products. The Administration of Fish Management has been undershipping a considerable amount of fresh fish.

All the ministries and departments must take effective steps to fulfill the planned indicators, to assure the strict observance of the contractual obligations. The trade enterprises are obliged to be more responsive in shifting around the available resources of foodstuffs, and to improve the efficiency in providing services to the customers.

The development of a comprehensive foodstuffs program, which was already mentioned, obliges us to introduce the proper order in all branches linked with the providing of services to agriculture, with the procurement, storage, transporting, and processing of agricultural output, and with the job of bringing it to the individual customer.

A task that remains one of primary economic and political importance, as was noted at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is the rapid increase in the production of consumer goods. The resolution of this task is important for the development of the economy, for intensifying the incentives for labor, and for reinforcing monetary turnover. This is of special importance for our republic, where consumer goods constitute almost one-half the total industrial production and there are approximately 10,000 types. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan the production of consumer goods increased by approximately 500 million rubles. There was an increase in the production of cotton and silk fabrics, sewn garments, stockings and hosiery, chinaware, perfumes and cosmetics, leather haberdashery, and commodities for children. In conformity with the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and the republic's Council of Ministers, a considerable increase will be achieved for many commodities for which the demand is not yet being satisfied completely.

Nevertheless, if we evaluate self-critically what has been achieved, we must say that our enterprises have done far from everything that they could have and should have done to increase the production of high-quality commodities.

As was pointed out at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to develop the production of consumer goods on the basis of a long-term program that is capable of uniting the efforts of those branches which engage in that. It is necessary to improve the system of planning and financing the branches in group B, to make them strictly dependent upon trade and the customer. The leading role here belongs to the enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry, to the further development and technical re-equipping of which it is necessary to devote the most serious attention. The local party, Soviet, and economic agencies should show more concern for increasing the production of commodities for the public. The resolution of the problem depends to a considerable degree upon the enterprises of union subordination which belong to group A. Thanks to their efforts, the production of many commodities intended for cultural and everyday use in the republic has substantially increased. This work should be continued with even greater persistence and scope, involving in it literally all the labor collectives. The managers of all enterprises, the party, Soviet, and economic agencies, all our personnel must view the production of consumer goods as a very important natonwide-wide task as an urgent party assignment.

Housing construction was called an important socioeconomic question at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was deemed necessary to preserve its current scope during all the subsequent years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, while simultaneously improving the quality of housing construction. When carrying out the principles stated at the Plenum, we must place housing construction in the center of attention of the party committees, the Soviets of People's Deputies, and assure strict party supervision over all sectors of the construction conveyor belt.

In his speech at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev turned our attention also to such social questions as the improvement of working conditions, public health, education, and culture. In the new five-year plan concrete steps must be planned in all these directions.

An attentive, solicitous attitude to people must permeate the entire work style of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies, and, of course, the trade unions, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. That attitude must become an inseparable feature of the work performed by each manager, whether he be large or small. There cannot and must not be any place for bureaucratic methods, callousness, or self-conceit in our soviet way of life.

Questions that continue to require the most serious attention on the part of the party Soviet, and economic agencies, and all our personnel, are the questions of capital construction, transportation, and certain other areas of economic activity. We have repeatedly considered all aspects of them at plenums and bureaus of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, at sessions of the Presidium of the republic's Council of Ministers, and seminars of the first secretaries of the party's city and rayon committees, and have made specific decision in this regard. The chief thing now is to guarantee the best fulfillment of the decisions that have been made to achieve substantial shifts in the management of affairs at these very important sectors of our work. This pertains particularly to rail transport, which continues to satisfy incompletely the needs of the national economy for freight shipments.

The party's city and rayon committees, the executive committees of the city and rayon Soviets, the ministries and departments, and all our economic personnel must mobilize all the reserves and capabilities for the fundamental improvement of the work of transport, for the complete and effective satisfying of the rapidly growing needs of our national economy for shipments.

The questions whose resolution directly influences the living conditions of Soviet citizens undoubtedly include the increase in the effectiveness of the economy, the intensification of social production as a whole. This always has been and continues to be the basis for the rise in the national standard of living. In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan we must assure a substantial movement ahead along this path. Consequently, it is necessary to intensify the attention everywhere to questions of the increase in labor productivity, and the efficient use of production assets and all types of resources.

We must undertake in a more decisive, bolder manner the remodeling and technical reequipping of enterprises, the acceleration of the rates of scientific-technical progress, without which the effectiveness of production would be unthinkable.

In the current five-year period there has been a considerable increase in the republic in the contribution made by science to the national economy. We saw the further development of such fruitful forms of contact between science and production as economic contracts and contracts dealing with scientific-technical cooperation, which make it possible within a short period of time to assimilate the suggestions made by scientists on an industrial scale.

During the five-year period the scientific institutions of the republic's Academy of Sciences completed the elaboration of more than 500 topics of a fundamental or applied nature, including 306 of a scientific-technical nature.

At the same time, the report noted, the republic's scientists must make a more noticeable contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, to increasing labor productivity, to improving the quality of output, and to reinforcing the conditions for assuring the economizing of raw materials and resources. Special attention must be devoted to the upsurge in machine-building, inasmuch as the combination of science and production, the influence exerted upon production by progressive ideas, practically speaking, goes through machines and technology. We have in mind the constant renewing of the fixed assets and the technical re-equipping of various spheres of the economy, the creation of the necessary quantity of high-grade machinery for all branches of the national economy, but especially for agriculture.

At the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, justified criticism was leveled at the ministries and departments that have been called upon to provide the rural workers with technology. That criticism could have been leveled to an equal degree at the work carried out by the enterprises in agricultural machine-building which are located on the territory of our republic.

I would like to cite the following example. The Rezenke Milking-Equipment Plan has been producing the ADM-8 unit for a long period of time, although the technical level of that unit, as the expression goes, does not withstand any criticism. At the same plant, the red tape involving the introduction of a highly effective milk gauge has been dragging out for 3 years.

Here is another example. For many years the Yelgavselmash Plant has been delivering to rural areas an obsolete transporter for animal-husbandry farms, although a new, improved, more reliable one was created long ago. We must put an end to such practices.

It might be fitting to mention today the need for the strict fulfillment of the assignments for the production of spare parts for agricultural equipment. This pertains first of all to such enterprises as the Riga Experimental Plants for Means of Mechanization and Technological Equipment, the Valmiyera Firefighting Equipment Plant, which have not yet begun to fulfill the production orders for spare parts. The party's city and rayon committees and the primary party organizations must ask for a strict accounting from the economic managers for such a negligent attitude toward the job that was assigned to them.

In the next five-year plan we must introduce more rapidly those machines, machine tools, and pieces of equipment which made it possible first of all to reduce the application of manual and heavy physical labor, and to achieve a sharp increase in labor productivity. In this regard, as has been indicated by the experience of advanced enterprises, rather good results are provided by the use of automatic manipulators, or so-called industrial robots. However, for the time being, only two associations are engaging seriously in the creation and introduction of those robots--VEF and Alfa. It is necessary to accelerate the work in this area. The republic's Gosplan must resolve more quickly the questions linked with the forming of cooperatives among enterprises and associations for the joint development and assimilation of the production of this technology.

As we enter the new five-year plan, we must demonstrate more concern for the development of the enterprises in the chemical, woodworking, and other branches of industry which are of great importance for the development of the republic's economy. Here, as in the rest of the economy, it is necessary to carry out more actively the search for, the development, and the introduction of progressive technological processes that are aimed at achieving an economizing of labor, raw materials, and energy resources.

In the speech given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a large amount of attention was devoted to the further development of our country's fuel and energy complex, the continuous work of which is an important condition for increasing the effectiveness of production. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and the republic's Council of Ministers keep under their constant supervision the questions of providing the national-economic projects and the public with fuel, electrical energy, and heat resources. Unfortunately, in this area we have not yet succeeded in resolving all the tasks. It is necessary to intensify everywhere the fight for the strictest economy measures for all types of fuel and energy, the fight against any instances of poor business practices or squandering in their expenditure. Today we can justifiably direct the attention of the managers of the ministries and departments that are directly linked with the providing of the republic with fuel and energy resources (Comrades Dyatchin, Yeger, Tarvid, Ayzsilniyek, and Vitol) to the need for a sharp improvement in their work, and to their direct duty of guaranteeing the proper preparation for the winter.

A completely mandatory condition for increasing the effectiveness of production, and on that basis the further rise in the national standard of living, is the improvement of the administration of the national economy. Our party, proceeding from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, has been consistently carrying out a system of measures to improve the planning management of the economy, to develop the democratic principles in the administration of production, and to increase the creative initiative of the labor collectives. Last year the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers passed important decrees concerning the improvement of the planning and the intensification of the influence exerted by the economic mechanism upon increasing the effectiveness of production and the quality of work. At the present time, work is being carried out on a broad front throughout the republic to achieve the successful implementation of the measures stipulated in these documents of the party and government. That work is aimed at raising the level of planning and management, and at finding and making efficient, intelligent use of the most effective ways to achieve high final national-economic results, at achieving the efficient combination of branch and territorial planning and long-range and current plans, and at guaranteeing that they are firmly balanced.

One of these ways has been the broad use in planning of the comprehensive-target approach. The importance of the introduction of this approach was especially indicated in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Our republic has been successfully using target-program methods of planning for the second five-year period. I might remind you that during the Tenth Five-Year Plan 12 large-scale comprehensive programs were included. By the new five-year plan, ten more such programs have been prepared for especially vital national-economic problems. They must become an organic component of the State Plan for 1981-1985. It is completely obvious that this work deserves the most serious attention of the republic's party organization. For purposes of improving it, Gosplan, the ministries, and the departments must think out more carefully the organization of the administration of the programs, must define in a more precise manner the rights and responsibility of the executors for each sector of the work, and must monitor more strictly the rate of fulfillment of all the planned measures.

At the present time, in all branches of the national economy, in all labor collectives, under the guidance of the party organizations, active preparation is under way for the new fiscal year, for the new five-year plan, the speaker continued. And right now we all, each at his own place, must work in a more coordinated, more organized manner than we have ever worked, with doubled and tripled energy. We are obliged to do everything possible to assure that we can make up for what has been missed, to assure that we will fulfill the established plans and the socialist pledges that were taken, thus creating a reliable basis for successful labor during the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

There is a lot of work ahead of us. In the 1980's we must complete the changeover of our economy to methods of intensive development and must achieve a sharp rise in the productivity and quality of labor and the living conditions of Soviet citizens.

The new, higher tasks require a new, more responsible approach to their resolution. They force us to conduct a personnel policy in a more principled and more flexible manner. The selection, placement, and education of personnel must be constantly in the field of vision of the party committees and organizations. They are required, on a daily basis, to engage deeply and completely in the job of imbuing in all the economic personnel a sense of initiative and enterprise, a creative, state approach to the job, and high responsibility for the assigned work sector.

At the present time the socialist competition for the successful completion of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and the worthy reception of the 26th CPSU Congress is being extended everywhere in the republic. In the course of the precongress labor watch, a large amount of attention is devoted to improving the quality of output, to intensifying the economy measures, and to reinforcing labor discipline. The party organizations must take all steps to support the growing initiative of the people and must increase their labor participation.

All these and other questions of organizer and mass-political work deserve the special attention of the participants in the report and election campaign in the party organizations.

In analyzing the results of the reports and elections in the primary party organizations, I would like to note that all the report and election meetings and conferences that have been held have demonstrated a noticeable increase in the activity rate of the communists, their vanguard role in the life of the labor collectives. In the course of the report and election campaign, there has been a well-principled party discussion of a broad range of questions, a large number of critical comments and recommendations have been expressed, which are directed at improving the organizer and political, and economic work; omissions and shortcomings are being revealed; and everything that is positive is being supported.

It is important for the forthcoming conferences of the city and rayon party organizations to conduct a genuinely demanding discussion about that which is most vitally important in the life of the party organizations, and to have a businesslike, sharp, and self-critical examination of all aspects of their activity.

When discussing, in the course of the precongress report and election campaign, at party conferences their vitally important tasks, the communists have been called upon to be especially demanding and well-principled when it is a matter of educating people, a matter of ideological, political-educational work.

At the present time the efforts of all means of mass propaganda must be aimed primarily at the broad and complete explanation and study by the workers of the materials of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The primary task of our lecturers and speakers, political information specialists and agitators, and propaganda specialists in the system of party and Komsomol political education, and economic education, consists in making known to each worker in the republic the deep meaning and political significance of the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the content of the State Plan for the country's economic and social development for 1981. For these purposes it is necessary to make the most complete use possible of the uniform political days that have received universal recognition.

The republic's press, television, and radio must actively support and propagandize the creative undertakings and advanced experience, must criticize more acutely the shortcomings in our work, and must throw light upon the ways to eliminate them, in line with the principles and conclusions expressed in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The most serious attention of the party organizations must be directed at the instructions from the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to the effect that it will be necessary to carry out a lot of critically important work for the complete implementation of the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee dealing with the further improvement of ideological, political-education work.

Comrades! The Leninist party is marching forward toward its 26th Congress in close unity with the nation, marching forward with a clear-cut program in the area of domestic and foreign policy, A.E. Voss said in conclusion. Please allow me, in the name of the participants of today's plenum, to express our firm conviction that the communists, and all the workers of Soviet Latvia, demonstrating their creative initiative and using advanced experience, will apply their maximum efforts for the implementation of the decisions of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the worthy greeting of our party's 26th Congress.

BREZHNEV ISSUES NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO COUNTRY

LD050941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 81 p 1

[Brezhnev message: "New Year Congratulations to the Soviet People"]

[Text] Dear comrade; friends: The Kremlin chimes are counting out the last minutes of 1980. The departing year included a lot. It included difficulties, and disappointments, it included successes and joy, but we watch it go with a good feeling.

In the year of the glorious Lenin jubilee, Soviet people worked selflessly and with inspiration. In this 5-year plan period, another major step has been taken in the development of the economy and the prosperity of the people has been raised. Over 50 million people moved into new accomodations. There has been a further development of socialist democracy. The peoples of the Soviet Union live in a united, friendly family. Our defense capability is being maintained at the requisite level.

Cordial thanks to all those who are working in the factories, at oilfields, in transportation, in the fields and farms; cordial thanks to those building houses, laying railways, building power stations, creating spiritual treasures, teaching and bringing up children, protecting people's health and making their lives more pleasant--to all those who are working conscientiously and fruitfully for the benefit of the socialist homeland!

The country is preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress in a situation of great political and labor upsurge. This was shown by the course of the discussion of the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and for the period through 1990.

Particular significance is attached to the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, raising the efficiency of production, solving the foodstuffs problem, and increasing the output of consumer goods and housing construction. We declare with full justification: The people and party are united. This unbreakable unity is the guranteee of further successes in our struggle for communism.

The Soviet people unanimously approve and warmly support the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union pursues clear and noble goals. We want peace, for all peoples. Our adherence to the ideals of freedom, justice and progress is unswerving.

The Soviet Union resolutely supports detente and the strengthening cooperation and says a firm, no to the arms race, and to the complications and conflicts provoked by imperialistic policies.

The Soviet Union has many good friends in the world. On the eve of a new year we express our best wishes to the working people in socialist countries, to communist workers, national-democratic parties and all fighters against imperialism, reaction and war.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, I heartily congratulate the heroic Soviet working class, the glorious collective farm peasantry and the people's intelligentsia on the New Year. Good health to you! Good humor, successes in labor, study and creativity!

New Year's greetings to veterans of the revolution, war and labor! You have the profound gratitude and thankfulness of the motehrland. From the bottom of my heart, I wish Soviet women happiness and joy. Warm congratulations to the wonderful Soviet youth, the valiant warriors of the army and navy! Best wishes to those who are working as we begin the 11th 5-Year Plan on New Year's Eve, to those guarding the sacred borders of the land of the soviets and to those working far from their native land.

Let there always be well-being and harmony in every home and in every family. Happy New Year, dear comrades! I wish you new happiness!

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES DNEPROPETROVSK CONFERENCE

AU022220 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[RATAU-attributed report on speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 26-27 December oblast party conference in Dnepropetrovsk--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades: Accountability and election meetings have always been a responsible stage in the lives of party organizations. [paragraph continues]

But their significance is particularly great in the precongress period, when the party, following Vladimir Ilich Lenin's heritage, is analyzing the practical experience, drawing the conclusions necessary for work ahead and defining further tasks.

THE PRESENT ACCOUNTABILITY AND ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS PRECEDING THE 26th CPSU CONGRESS WHICH WILL BE AN IMPORTANT POLITICAL EVENT IN THE LIFE OF OUR PARTY AND ALL SOVIET PEOPLE.

A few days ago, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, at a meeting in Moscow Leonid Ilich Brezhnev inquired as usual in detail about the state of affairs in the republic, particularly about the work of miners and metallurgists, the development of stockbreeding and the accomplishment of other economic and social tasks. While reporting on those issues, I told him that I would participate in the proceedings of the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast party conference. With the cordiality and frankness inherent in him, Leonid Ilich said that he envied in a positive way my meeting the dear compatriots, that he remembered well the emotional September days last year when he was privileged to be in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.

LEONID ILICH ASKED ME TO CONVEY HIS WARM GREETINGS AND WISHES OF FRUITFUL WORK TO THE DELEGATES OF THE CONFERENCE, TO ALL COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE IN THE OBLAST.

Comrades, our party is advancing toward its next congress in possession of a clear-cut program set forth in the decisions of the October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and in the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and the Period Till 1990. That program is based on the profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present stage in the development of our society and embodies the strategy and tactics followed by the CPSU with regard to the most important issues of economic, social and cultural construction under the specific conditions of the eighties.

The accomplishment of the new great and long-term tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee will undoubtedly ensure a further build-up in the economic potential of our country and of each union republic, will ensure an improvement in the living standards of the people, help maintain the defense capacity of the Soviet state at a proper level and raise its international prestige even higher.

WHILE DISCUSSING THE DRAFT MAIN GUIDELINES, THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE AT THEIR MEETINGS AND IN MANY LETTERS ARE APPROVING THE PARTY"S PRECONGRESS PLATFORM AND ARE VOICING THEIR WILLINGNESS TO TRANSLATE THE PARTY'S PLANS INTO REALITY.

THAT IS ANOTHER CONFIRMATION OF UNANIMOUS SUPPORT GIVEN BY THE UKRAINE'S PEOPLE TO THE LENINIST DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY PURSUED BY THE CPSU AND THE SOVIET STATE, TO THE PRACTICAL ACTIVITY OF OUR PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS POLITBURO WITH COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV AT THE HEAD.

THIS IS THE MAIN FEATURE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE IN THE REPUBLIC.

Yesterday and the day before we visited some collectives in Dnepropetrovsk, Dneprodzerzhinsk, and Veryhnedneprovskiy Rayon, meeting economic leaders, party and soviet workers, as well as rank-and-file laborers. The impressions were good. The people are cheerful, they can see the tasks ahead and they persistently work to overcome difficulties which, unfortunately, are still numerous.

While endorsing the plans outlined by the party, our people are well aware that they must do much hard work to implement them, make use of all reserves and use the experience accumulated to the maximum. The success of any matter--and the more so of such a great and complex task as increased efficiency in the national economy-- in the end result depends on the conscious and resourceful, active and conscientious work performed by every communist and laborer.

And it is very important that this is the main idea in discussions on the draft main guidelines, is the leitmotiv in the proceedings of all party conferences. Delegates everywhere are analyzing the results of work performed in the 10th 5-year period in a principled and demanding way and are examining all aspects of party activity--in politics, organization and ideology.

While paying its due to what has been accomplished--and, in the past 5-year period, a great deal has been done indeed--communists are concentrating their attention on shortcomings and unsolved tasks.

The conferences are assessing the work of party committees, on the whole, in a positive manner. Specific remarks and proposals are also being made. A significant part of them apply to the style of work in party committees. The delegates criticized the bureaus and secretaries of some raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms, in particular, for the insufficient exactness with regard to leaders of enterprises, construction organizations and farms falling short of set plans; for mistakes committed in selecting and distributing cadres, for liberalism in assessing the activities of some officials, particularly those breaking party and state discipline or abusing their official status; for some omissions in ideological work and for individual cases of insufficient attention to people and their working and living conditions.

Those remarks are fair and that criticism is sound. It is dictated by the concern of communists to improve the work of party committees and to enhance their role as organs of political leadership. Naturally enough, correct conclusions must be drawn from the proposals and remarks made by communists, with immediate steps needed to put them into effect.

It is a pleasure to note that your conference has assumed precisely such a principled and businesslike attitude. This attests to the increased maturity of the oblast party organization and to the profound awareness among communists of their tasks and duties.

In political educational work, it is important to take into account the deterioration in the international situation, and, consequently, in the ideological struggle. As was emphasized at the recent meeting of leading statesmen of Warsaw Pact member states in Moscow, the world situation remains strained. The socialist countries will also in the future conduct a consistent struggle to improve the international climate, consolidate peace, preserve and deepen detente, and make that process irreversible and universal.

THE RESULTS OF THE FRIENDLY VISIT PAID BY COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN, TO INDIA ARE FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE LOYALITY OF THE CPSU AND THE SOVIET STATE TO THE LENINIST PEACE-LOVING FOREIGN POLICY.

In his speeches in India, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev analyzed the peculiarities of the present world situation and highlighted the Soviet position with regard to key issues in international life. The peoples of many countries received with interest and approval his new proposals with regard to the ways of insuring peace and security in the Indian Ocean region and the Persian Gulf. They indicated a reasonable and realistic way to insure a lasting peace in the most explosive regions of our planet.

At the same time one must not fail to see that imperialist forces are making attempts to undermine the detente process, to impose on peoples a new round in the arms race, to tilt the military balance that has emerged in the world in their favor, and to multiply the hotbeds of military conflicts. While trying to undermine the moral-political unity of our society, the class enemy is resorting to the most unpardonable lies and slanders. He is applying the most perfidious methods, making refined attempts to mislead our people, particularly youths, to revive the consumer, bourgeois psychology and to inculcate political indifference and a morality that is alien to us.

For this reason it is the high duty of party organizations to increase political vigilance, resolutely rebuff any manifestations of bourgeois ideology and intensify class training and the patriotic and internationalist education of our people. The public must be broadly engaged in the struggle against the opinions and morality that are alien to us, against any antipodes of communist morality. As V.I. Lenin noted, the overcoming of all sorts of vestiges is a complex task in communist education.

In his speech, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: I will not tackle the state of affairs in the republic. They were dealt with in detail at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum while discussing the results of the October 1980 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organization stemming from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

The results of work performed by the republic's party organization in the period under review and our further tasks will be carefully examined at the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress that will open on 10 February 1981.

Let me say one thing: IN THE 10TH 5-YEAR PERIOD, THE ECONOMY OF BOTH THE SOVIET UKRAINE AND ALL FRATERNAL REPUBLICS IN OUR COUNTRY HAS RISEN TO A NEW AND HIGHER QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE LEVEL.

THE UKRAINE COMMUNIST PARTY, WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF MORE THAN 3 MILLION, HAS STRENGTHENED EVEN MORE ORGANIZATIONALLY AND POLITICALLY, HAS EVEN CLOSER RALLIED AROUND THE LENINIST CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND IS PREPARED TO ACCOMPLISH NEW RESPONSIBLE TASKS.

The efficient Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast party organizations, numbering almost 250,000 members, will undoubtedly contribute its part to accomplishing those tasks.

At the end Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy cordially congratulated the communists and through them all working people in the oblast on the forthcoming year 1981, wished them good health, good luck and prosperity and new successes in their work for the glory of our great fatherland.

CENTRAL ASIAN OBKOM, GORKOM OFFICIALS ELECTED

LD021403 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 18 December 1980 carries on page 2 a report entitled "Exhaustive Review of Forces" by P. Shchuplov on an undated Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast party conference which reportedly discussed the oblast's economic achievements during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Shchuplov notes that the conference was attended by USSR Minister of Medium Machine Building Ye.P. Slavskiy and he concludes by noting that "an organizational plenum elected A.K. Protozanov as party obkom first secretary, R.M. Myrzashev as second secretary and K.B. Boztayev, G.L. Berdyugin and A.I. Tarasov as secretaries."

The same edition of KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA also carries on page 2 a report entitled "Toward New Accomplishments" by A. Raysh on an undated Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast party conference which reportedly discussed the oblast's "considerable achievements" in agricultural and industrial production. Raysh concludes by noting that "an organizational plenum elected V.P. Demidenko as party obkom first secretary, G.Sh. Shakirov as second secretary and A.N. Penchuk, V.T. Stepanov and T.K. Shandrov as secretaries."

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 21 December 1980 front-pages an I. Lyashkalo and M. Pruger report entitled "Go Further, Strive for More" on the undated 23d Tashkent city party conference. The conference reportedly discussed the city's economic progress during the 10th 5-Year Plan and the writers conclude by noting that "an organizational plenum of the gorkom elected U.U. Umarov as first secretary of the Tashkent Gorkom, K.P. Dudin as second secretary and B.G. Khalilov and M.F. Soldatov as gorkom secretaries."

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

Special Construction Workers

LD021307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 80 p 1

[Text of L. Brezhnev message: "Congratulations on Labor Victory"]

[Text] To the workers, engineers, technicians and employees of the organizations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work.

The CPSU Central Committee welcomed with great satisfaction the news that the ministry's collective has fulfilled ahead of schedule the 5-year plan for construction and installation work and made a major contribution to the nationwide cause of the creation and qualitative improvement of the country's fixed production capital.

The labor collectives of the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work have, in the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, constructed and carried out the reconstruction in close collaboration with builders and industrial workers at a high technical level of more than 2,000 industrial enterprises and plants. They include Atommash [nuclear power industry project], Kamaz [Kama truck plant], the Nikolayev Alumina works, new installations for steel smelting and rolling mills at the Novolipetskiy, West Siberian, Zhdanov, Cherepovets and Nizhniy Tagil metallurgical works and combines, mining and concentration combines of the Kursk magnetic anomaly and in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, and many other enterprises in which our country can rightly take pride.

By the selfless work of builders and assembly workers, new capacities have been created for the smelting of 19 million tons of cast iron and steel, the extraction of 106 million tons of iron ore and the production of 38 million tons of mineral fertilizers, dozens of millions of tons of oil, 10 million tons of ammonia and a number of other major types of output.

Great work has been done to develop machine building and the light and food industries and to build large agricultural complexes and projects for social use. Moreover, the whole growth in the construction program has been achieved by increasing labor productivity.

Your achievements became possible thanks to the professional skill of the workers, engineers and technicians, their display of high awareness and discipline, and constant creativity in introducing scientific and technical achievements and leading experience. They are the result of the concentration of efforts and assets on the key sectors of construction and of broad socialist competition among the labor collectives to improve work quality and efficiency.

The Central Committee is certain that the collective of the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work,well tried in labor affairs, will, adding to its glorious traditions, continue to march in the vanguard of scientific-technical progress in capital construction and in the further buildup of the country's production potential.

I wholeheartedly congratulate you, dear comrades, on these remarkable labor achievements. I wish that you may greet fittingly the 26th CPSU Congress and achieve new successes in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Oil, Gas Construction Workers

LD051015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 80 p 1

[Text of L. Brezhnev message: "On a Labor Victory!"]

[Text] To the workers, engineers, technicians and employees of organizations and enterprises of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises.

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you on a great labor victory--the ahead-of-schedule completion of 10th 5-Year Plan targets for contract work and for the commissioning of basic production capacities.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan years you have resolved major special-purpose tasks in ancillary construction work on the oil and gas fields of Western Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Komi ASSR and other parts of the country and in the construction of large-capacity main pipelines and gas processing plants, which is a substantial contribution to the further development of the country's fuel and energy complex and the resolution of social tasks determined by the 25th CPSU Congress.

Compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan the volume of construction and installation operations fulfilled increased 36 percent, and 130 percent in Western Siberia. Some 50,000 km of pipelines, more than 300 compressor and pumping stations and gas processing plants with a total capacity of 15.6 billion cubic meters of gas per year have been commissioned.

Your successes are the result of an innovative approach to the resolution of the complex tasks facing you in the construction of pipeline transportation systems and in ancillary construction work on oil and gas fields in difficult natural and climatic conditions.

In the next 5 years you have to resolve even more crucial tasks in building up capacities in the oil industry and particularly the gas industry and in pipeline transportation, and in increasing their operational reliability.

I express firm confidence that the working people of the ministry's organizations and enterprises will continue to fight persistently to implement the party's plans for strengthening the motherland's economic might and will greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

I wish you, dear comrades, new labor victories, successful work in the 11th 5-Year Plan, good health and happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

BRIEFS

KAZAKH RAILROAD EXPANSION--The second main railroad track has been laid ahead of schedule on the Zharyk-Mointy-Chu-Dzhambul route. As a result, two-way traffic has been opened a year ahead of schedule on the entire stretch from Tashkent, through Karaganda and Tselinograd to the Urals. The formation of that important two-way trunkline has radically improved the economic relations of Kazakhstan and Central Asian republics with the Urals, Siberia and the country's central regions and has made it possible to significantly increase train traffic and speed, as well as to improve the use of rolling stock. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 24 Dec 80 AU]

BREZHNEV GREETS ALL-UNION AGRONOMISTS' CONFERENCE

LD021355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Text of L. Brezhnev message to participants in All-Union Agronomists' Conference: "For a High Standard of Arable Farming"]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the participants in the All-Union Agronomists' Conference and through you all agronomists and all the country's workers of the fields.

During the years of Soviet power a large detachment of highly skilled agricultural specialists has been raised and educated. The motherland is rightly proud of their glorious deeds. The party sees the specialists as a reliable pillar of support in pursuing its agrarian policy. The Soviet people have entrusted agronomists with concern for the land--the main means of production in agriculture and a very important source of public wealth. And the agronomist has no task more crucial than the conservation and careful use of every hectare of arable land, meadows and pastures and raising their fertility.

Your conference is taking place at a time when the party and entire Soviet people are preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress and are summing up the results of the large amount of strenuous work in the 10th 5-Year Plan, and extensively discussing plans for the country's long-term economic and social development.

The country is entering the eighties. There will be a period of qualitative new changes in agriculture and of the intensification of its ties with other sectors of the economy, a period of the further development of the agroindustrial complex with a view to the country's reliable provision with food and agricultural raw material.

An enormous role in resolving this task belongs to the agricultural specialists and agronomists. It is essential to seek the all-round increase of the fertility of soils and of yield, the further increase of production and the improvement of the quality of grain, feed, cotton, sugar beet, sunflowers, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and other produce and to fulfill promptly and in their full range the plan targets for the sale of output to the state. It is a matter of honor for every agronomist to bear worthily the honorable title of lawmaker of the field, to be a frontline man in the struggle for a high standard in arable farming and the enhancement of its productivity and stability.

In agriculture this year there are powerful levers for boosting production--modern equipment, chemical agents, large tracts of irrigated and drained land, and the achievements of science and leading experience. It is the duty of agronomists, engineers and technicians and the entire army of machine operators to make effective use of the increased economic potential, to improve the organization of labor and production, to actively introduce scientifically substantiated systems of arable farming and industrial manufacturing methods and to obtain the maximum return, in terms of harvest, from the labor and funds invested.

The efforts of the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and all the country's arable farmers are now aimed at creating good preconditions for obtaining a good harvest in 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. All winter agrotechnical measures must be carried out in exemplary fashion, equipment and seeds must be fully prepared, fertilizers must be procured, more moisture must be accumulated on the fields and people must be trained.

The CPSU Central Committee is sure that the businesslike all-round discussion of urgent problems of arable farming at the All-Union Agronomists' Conference will give new impetus in the work of the specialists and all rural workers in further boosting agriculture and increasing its efficiency. [paragraph continues]

The party organizations, soviet and agricultural organs and farm leaders are called on constantly to support the specialists, develop and encourage their creative intiative, and enhance their role as the bearers of scientific and technical progress and a high standard of work in agriculture.

I wish you, dear comrades, great new successes and new labor achievements for the sake of improving Soviet people's prosperity and the flourishing of our great motherland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

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MID-DECEMBER WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

LD051031 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Dec 80 p 1

[Agricultural meterologist A. Strashnaya report: "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports--Weather and Crops"]

[Text] On the USSR's European territory the beginning of the second 10 days of December was cold but by 13-14 December it had already become distinctly warmer. The maximum air temperature rose by 1-3 degrees in the majority of regions, by 4-7 degrees in the Baltic region, Belorussia, the Central-Chernozem oblasts and over the greater part of the Ukraine and by 8-15 degrees in the southern Ukraine and in Krasnodarskiy and Staveopolskiy krays. The average air temperature for the 10 days was 2-6 degrees above normal almost everywhere and was near normal only in northern areas.

The mild weather has caused a sharp thaw. In the Baltic region, Belorussia and Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya, Kalininskaya, Smolenskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts the snow has almost completely left the fields and high flood waters have been observed in rivers. At the end of the 10-day period the snow cover was no deeper than 1-3 centimeters and in places it was nil. It had melted away in Moldavia, in the Urkaine's western and southern oblasts, in Krasnodarskiy Kray and in Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts. The snow cover was reduced in the greater part of the Central and Central-Chernozem regions and in the Ukraine's northern oblasts. The buildup of winter precipitation continued only in the northeast of the European territory, and the snow cover in the fields was 50 percent higher than normal.

On 20 December the snow cover limit lay roughly along a line linking Baranovichi, Gomel, Zhitomir, Vinnitsa, Kirovograd, Poltava and Saratov, which is near to normal. North of that line the wintering of winter grain crops and perennial grasses was satisfactory, and the minimum soil temperature at a depth of 3 centimeters did not drop below 107 degrees anywhere. However, crop resistance to cold fell, particularly in the western regions, in connection with the prolonged thaw. In a number of oblasts in the Central, Central-Chernozem and Volga regions and in the south of the Volga-Vyatka Region an ice crust can be observed. It is true that it is still quite thin--largely between 1-2 centimeters.

It has become colder in the Transcaucasus. The average air temperature during the 10-day period was close to normal almost everywhere and only exceeded it in southern Armenia and eastern Azerbaijan. There was a small amount of rain in western Georgia, in a number of Armenian rayons and in eastern Azerbaijan. During the 10-day period there was a total of 35-90 milimeters of precipitation on Georgia's Black Sea coast and in southeast Azerbaijan.

In Siberia's arable regions and Kazakhstan's northern oblasts the weather, as before, was warmer than usual. It was cold only in Transbaykal and in the east of Irkutskaya Oblast where the night frosts reached 33-42 degrees and in some places 44-45 degrees. The depth of the snow cover in Siberia was almost unchanged and is 15-20 centimeters and in places about 30 centimeters.

The weather was dry and warm in the Central Asian republics during the first half of the 10-day period. In the second 5 days it became colder and the daily air temperature dropped to between zero and plus 6 degrees while in the valleys of Kirgizia it was down to minus 2 degrees. There was a small amount of rain in the majority of regions.

CPSU DECIDES TO EXPAND USE OF ASTRAKHAN RESOURCES

LD032034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have studied the question of comprehensive utilization of the land, water and fish resources of the Volga-Akhtuba flood plain and the Volga Delta in Astrakhanskaya Oblast and have adopted a decision on this subject.

The decision notes that considerable work on developing irrigated farming has been carried out in the oblast since the May 1966 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. However, very rich land and water resources are still being used poorly. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it necessary to implement a comprehensive program for the utilization of land, water and fish resources in the Volga-Akhtuba flood plain and the Volga Delta in Astrakhanskaya Oblast. The program envisages a considerable increase in the oblast's production of vegetables, cucurbits, fodder and rice, and also in fish catches, largely through the setting-up of hatchery farms.

The USSR Ministry of Water Conservancy has been set targets of the commissioning of irrigated land and watered grassland, improving the technical condition of existing irrigation systems and building 13 sovkhozes on reclaimed land. Capital investment totaling R505 million is being allocated for the reclamation of land and the agricultural development of that land.

The USSR Ministry of Fisheries has been set targets for the construction and reconstruction of fisheries enterprises and commodity hatchery farms. It is also planned to expand the capacity of the canning industry and elevators, and to build a fodder concentrates works, hothouses, hothouse combines and new jetties for the shipment of fruit and vegetables.